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ZAMYATIN: FURTHER TALKS HINGE ON NON-DEPLOYMENT

LD121406 Hamburg DPA in German 1335 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Hamburg, 12 Oct (DPA) -- After the official negotiating period in Geneva has expired, the Soviet Union will continue to negotiate with the United States only if no new U.S. missiles are sited in Europe. This was stressed in Hamburg today by Leonid Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, at the end of a 3-day colloquium of the working group of the Federal Republic-Soviet Union Societies.

In his view any deployment would considerably aggravate the situation in Europe. The Soviet Union's goal from the very start of the Geneva talks has been "not to site any more missiles at all in Europe," Zamyatin said. The Soviet Union has made "cardinal proposals" to this end. The Western partners, however, have not been prepared to accept these "radical proposals." Even today the Soviet Union is still ready to continue the negotiations with the goal for which the talks were convened in the first place, that is, the reduction and limiting of the number of missiles in Europe.

The aim of the colloquium was to make a contribution toward improving mutual understanding, according to its organizers.

SOVIET INF, START PULLOUT 'COCK-AND-BULL STORY'

LD130916 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 12 Oct 83

[From the "International Diary" program with Boris Andrianov]

[Text] In front of me I have two telegrams from Washington. They arrived within 2 hours of each other, but they expound rather opposing viewpoints on one question. It is a question which in the present situation is, I would say, of extraordinary significance -- namely, about the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments, about the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

First the UPI agency, referring to government circles in Washington, spread throughout the world the report that allegedly the Soviet Union had demanded that the talks both on the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe and on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms should be broken off immediately. Moscow, the UPI agency claims, is exerting pressure.

And the other telegram says that the White House and the State Department have refuted the UPI report. But why, then, did this false report -- which, I remind you, indicates government circles as source of information -- come into the world? It seems that is one more indication of Washington's unscrupulous propaganda game designed to camouflage its militarist policy. Our commentator Viktor Levin will speak in greater detail about this:

[Levin] There cannot be two views in relation to the cited facts. Of course, this is a propaganda game by the American Administration and I would say a game which is not only unscrupulous but dishonest, a dirty and dangerous game.

Let us return to the telegrams which we just mentioned. You see, UPI did not simply say that it was Moscow's intention -- I am using the terminology of the telegram -- to break off the talks in Geneva; it also reported that official Washington treats these threats seriously. How can one treat seriously cock-and-bull stories that have been invented by dishonest minds [vysosannyye iz gryaznogo paltsa]? The agency had been set the task of vilifying the Soviet Union and it zealously set about carrying it out.

The propaganda machine began to turn and the so-called refutation which soon followed by no means halted the operation of this machine. I am saying the so-called refutation, inasmuch as it essentially continues the same line. Judge for yourselves.

Speakes, the White House representative for relations with the press, said that neither in the press nor via diplomatic channels has Moscow raised the question of a break in the talks. And if Speakes had finished on this establishment of the truth one could talk of a real refutation of UPI's ill-intentioned telegram. But without taking a breath Speakes hastened to state there and then that the threat of breaking off the talks in Geneva is allegedly being constantly repeated by Soviet propaganda. And according to Speakes, it turns out that allegedly the UPI report is not quite precise but by no means false. And, as a whole, an aspersion has been cast on the Soviet Union, on its position in Geneva. Meanwhile, neither Speakes nor any other representative of the American Administration will find a single fact confirming the conjectures regarding a threat on the part of the USSR to break off the Geneva talks. We treat these talks seriously and with all responsibility. The position of the Soviet side, it is noted in the statement of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has as its aim the finding of mutually acceptable solutions on an honest, just basis, solutions which do not encroach on anyone's legitimate interests.

But the United States, as practice shows, is playing for time in Geneva in order to implement its plans for the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe. For the United States the Geneva talks are no more than a screen designed to cover dangerous militarist preparations. And this is being confirmed by the facts. According to NATO plans the United States is to start deploying missiles in Western Europe in December provided that the Geneva talks have not produced results before that time.

But here is an AFP telegram: At NATO headquarters, its text runs, it was reported that at the present time everything is ready for the deployment of the first Pershing II and cruise missiles in the FRG, Britain, and Italy. Everything necessary for the launch of the missiles has been put in place, AFP reports. And, besides, the missiles, as the Western press tells us -- for instance, I can refer to THE WASHINGTON POST -- are already being delivered to Western Europe.

In Reagan's Washington it has become the norm to pass off black for white. But the facts refute conjectures and unmask those who, while holding forth about love of peace, are hatching militarist plans.

ACQUIESCENCE TO 'PARTIAL' DEPLOYMENT REJECTED

PM121501 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 9 Oct 83 p 5

[Political Observer Vladlen Kuznetsov "View of Events": "Europe's Fate Is in the Hands of the Peoples"; uppercase words published in boldface]

[Text] A report that may seem incredible recently came in from West Germany. During military exercises near the town of Hanau, American soldiers using bulldozers dug long trenches. There would be nothing unusual in this if the trenches were not intended for the victims of a nuclear war.

Thus the Pentagon is rehearsing especially for Europe, plans and scenarios for a "limited" nuclear war. At the same time, on the springboard for this war planned by the "hawks'" overheated brains, American soldiers are rehearsing burying the dead in mass "fraternal graves." It all figures, so to speak. Everything is being rehearsed beforehand -- from the first strike to its consequences, from the pressing of the button to the filling of the graves -- if, of course, there is anyone left to do it.

Almost at the same time as the report on the Pentagon burial detail's training in Europe, news came from across the ocean of tests of the Pershing II missiles intended for deployment in the west of the continent. The following calculation was made: Of the 16 tests, 5 ended in failure. Missiles exploded in flight and, moreover, just after take-off strayed from the intended trajectory and flew off God knows where. So this is food for thought, and not only for those against whom these missiles are to be used. Those who intend to harbor the missiles on their soil and those who may launch them should also reflect. Truly, you should not set a trap for someone else lest you be caught in it yourself....

The actions of the Pentagon gravediggers and testers have aroused indignation above all in the FRG and the other countries whose populations, to all appearances, are faced with the prospect of living in dangerous proximity to the Pershings and the cruise missiles. These actions have not left the neighbors of these states indifferent either. The Parisian newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS wrote in an article headed "Scandal in the FRG": "These actions have produced a surge of anger and hostility toward the American troops from a population that still remembers the horrors of World War II and which currently lives in fear of a nuclear catastrophe." Any other position is shortsighted; more so, it is suicidal." It looks as though "the powers that be" in official Washington are still not ready to make this choice. So much the worse for them: They will never achieve military superiority. They will take no one by surprise. They will not wear us down in an arms race. Those who came through the fiercest war in the history of mankind and have everything necessary to respond in kind to an aggressor will not shiver in their boots at nuclear Uncle Sam. So is it not better to abandon this futile, ill-boding, foolhardy, senseless, and suicidal policy before it is too late? Is it not better to reach agreement -- agreement as a start, say, on lowering the level of arms and military spending -- and then to move on to completely dismantling the material basis for waging war?

They do not, however, want to reach agreement. They want to further arm themselves. They want to become the number one military power, to unilaterally disarm the Soviet Union. This is precisely the U.S. position at the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. These talks have already been going on for 2 years, yet there has not been any noticeable progress at them.

At the Geneva talks, which have now entered a crucial and, what is more, decisive stage, the Soviet Union has been concerned to create all the necessary conditions for a genuinely honest, just, and mutually acceptable agreement. Seriously considering the opinions and objections of its partners at the talks, the Soviet Union has repeatedly clarified and corrected its position. Only unobjective people refuse to recognize that it has shown and continues to show the utmost political goodwill, initiative, flexibility, and readiness for a reasonable compromise. Thus, on the eve of the present round of Geneva the Soviet Union declared its readiness to embark on major physical reductions of its most modern armaments. If Washington renounces the deployment of its new missiles and if it takes into account the USSR's just position on counting on the NATO side the British and French nuclear arms, which are an integral component of the all-European nuclear balance of forces, then the Soviet Union would renounce the redeployment from its European to its Asian part of the missiles subject to reduction and would proceed to eliminate them. Thus, what is being proposed is a far-reaching measure of real disarmament concerning the SS-20 missiles, which are portrayed in Washington and other NATO capitals as weapons allegedly threatening the very existence of the North Atlantic bloc.

You would think that official Washington and the other NATO capitals ought to be favorably disposed toward the new Soviet proposal, which helps to break the deadlock in Geneva. Some hope! The American delegation, judging by the behavior of those who give it its instructions, has decided to sit tight in the deadlock until the start of the deployment of the Pentagon's new nuclear systems. And meanwhile they are going through the motions and spreading the fabrication that the Soviet Union will agree to some kind of "partial" deployment of missiles threatening it.

As soon as the first batch appears, they say, the Russians will backpedal and become more compliant; they will be a pushover. "At 5 minutes to midnight," they say, the "real" negotiations will begin -- by this they mean that the Soviet Union will "wave the white flag" in Geneva. It would be much more useful, however, if the certain presumptuous gentlemen got these empty illusions and unrealizable plans out of their heads.

They want to get the Soviet Union to surrender its positions on two fundamental questions determining the essence and course of the debates at the Geneva talks. The first question is: To deploy or not to deploy the new American nuclear missiles? The second question is: To count or not to count the British and French medium-range nuclear weapons that are targeted on the USSR and its allies and that constitute part -- a considerable part -- of NATO's total nuclear arsenal?

The theme of the Geneva talks as agreed by both sides from the outset is the LIMITATION of nuclear arms in Europe. But for the past 2 years Washington has been striving to replace this theme with another: the BUILDUP of these arms. Moreover, it is the United States that is to build up, the Soviet Union that is to cut back. They demand the abandonment of the principle of equality and equal security -- which must be observed for any agreement in the sphere of arms limitation and reduction to be possible -- and agreement to unilateral disarmament. They are therefore demanding the impossible.

They arbitrarily and quite groundlessly exclude the British and French medium-range means from the total NATO nuclear arsenal. Why? So as to give substance to their story of USSR superiority and of some kind of invented "missile monopoly." They include the British and French weapons in their strategic planning, count on them, and want the USSR to shut its eyes to this. But to what purpose? They refuse to agree to renounce a first strike and not to deploy the potential for such a strike close to the USSR. They refuse to sign the treaty proposed to the NATO members on the mutual nonuse of military force and maintenance of peaceful relations. Yet the Soviet Union must not dare even count the British and French weapons targeted on it!

The Soviet Union did not strive for military-strategic equality in Europe and beyond its borders merely in order to let it be scrapped. The USSR's position at the Geneva talks is honest and well-argued. It carries weight in the eyes of European and world public opinion. This cannot be said of Washington's position -- it has to maneuver and dodge in order to appear to be a supporter of agreement with the Soviet Union. Until now the Reagan administration has put forward two options -- the "zero" and the "interim." Both are aimed at obtaining unilateral disarmament from the Soviet Union and, naturally, both were rejected. The other day the White House chief announced a third option -- the "modified" option (changed or updated). Its appearance is a forced concession to the mass antimissile movement, and to some extent also to the NATO partners, who, having encountered strong public opposition in their countries, are exhorting Washington to at least put on a show of "flexibility." And Washington has done so, applying cosmetics to the previous options that were deliberately unacceptable to the Soviet Union. Perhaps it has moved slightly away from its rigid position in Geneva, but the essence remains the same: The USSR must reduce its own missile potential and give the "go-ahead" for an increase in America's.

It is hardly surprising that the new option met a skeptical reception in the West and even in Washington itself. "According to several officials," THE NEW YORK TIMES testified, "the American proposals are essentially the same as before." In Brussels, according to the British agency REUTER, "NATO officials and diplomats" consider that these proposals "may delay and complicate" the Geneva talks.

The Soviet Union has given a clear reply to all the White House administration's ploys to tip the scales of the military balance in Europe in its own favor. "The Soviet Union," Yu.V. Andropov stressed, "will be able to make the appropriate response to any attempt to disrupt the existing military-strategic balance, and its words are never at variance with its deeds."

Europe's fate is not in the hands of imperialist gravediggers. It is in the hands of its peoples, who have experienced two world wars and are fully resolved not to allow themselves to be plunged into a third.

INF PLENARY MEETING IN GENEVA 12 OCT NOTED

LD121306 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Geneva October 12 TASS -- The delegations from the Soviet Union and the United States at the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe held a plenary meeting here today.

U.S., SOVIET START DELEGATIONS MEET 12 OCT

LD121528 Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Geneva October 12 TASS -- A meeting between the heads of delegations at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments was held here today.

CAPITALIST-FUELED U.S. ARMS BUILDUP CONDEMNED

PM121455 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Oct 83 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Colonel A. Migolatyev, doctor of philosophical sciences, professor: "The Source of the War Danger"]

[Text] The statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, published in the press on 29 September is at the center of attention of the Soviet people and the entire international public. This statement, imbued with a profound concern for the fate of peace, made a principled assessment of the course being pursued in international affairs by the present U.S. Administration as a militarist course posing a grave threat to mankind. Once again the statement stressed with full force that the Soviet Union's foreign policy is aimed at preserving and consolidating peace, easing tension, curbing the arms race, and broadening and deepening cooperation among states -- such is the immutable will of the Communist Party and all the Soviet people.

There are two opposing lines in operation in international politics at the present time and two fundamentally different approaches to the solution of the most vital problem of our time -- the problem of war and peace. This is based on the class conflict between socialism and capitalism -- the world sociopolitical systems.

This is a turning point for mankind: Never before have the successes of socialism and of the other revolutionary forces and progressive movements been so considerable, never before has imperialism's threat to the peoples been on such a truly global scale or threatened such appalling consequences.

I

The Soviet Union together with the other socialist community countries firmly and consistently defends the line of detente and the preservation and consolidation of peace. Socialist foreign policy is supported by the vast masses who are deeply interested in world peace. It meets the basic needs of all the peoples. Therein lie the long-term prospects and humanitarian nature of the policy of peace.

In his replies to question from PRAVDA published at the end of last August, Yu.V. Andropov put forward new peace initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and reducing the level of the war danger in Europe and throughout the world. An exceptionally important manifestation of the Soviet Union's goodwill was provided by the commitment to destroy all the missiles removed in the reduction of the number of the USSR's medium-range missiles in the European part of the country to a level equal to the number of British and French missiles -- a commitment dependent on the attainment of a mutually acceptable agreement that is to include the U.S. abandonment of the deployment of new missiles in Europe. Thereby a considerable quantity of the very latest missiles known in the West as the SS-20 would also be destroyed.

These initiatives, which met with a broad response in Europe and other continents, convincingly demonstrated that the USSR is striving sincerely to prevent another exceptionally dangerous round of the nuclear arms race in Europe.

The present U.S. Administration is pursuing a completely different course in international affairs. "Its essence," Yu.V. Andropov's statement points out, "which disregards the interests of other states and peoples, is an attempt to secure for the United States a dominant position in the world." Imperialism's most aggressive circles have actually set themselves the goal of achieving the impossible -- that of barring the way to progressive changes in the world and of regaining the role of arbiter of the peoples' destinies.

The U.S. intention to deploy its Pershing II ballistic missiles and cruise missiles -- as the means of delivering a nuclear first strike -- in Europe is a particular danger to the cause of peace.

At the very time that the new Soviet peace initiatives were being put forward, the U.S. House of Representatives Armed Services Committee was discussing the practical issue of the timing of the deployment of the Pershing II nuclear missiles on FRG territory. At the same time it emerged that the Pentagon plans to deploy in the FRG nearly 50 percent more of these missiles than had previously been planned. It is planned to deploy the first consignment by 15 December.

Thus, without waiting for results at the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe, the Reagan administration has adopted an overt course toward further expanding its militarist preparations and achieving military-strategic superiority over the USSR.

This is also the aim of other major U.S. military programs. About 400 such programs are being implemented. The present stage of the nuclear arms race in the United States is marked by the fact that it seems to summarize the previous stages and, at the same time, supplies a number of additional features which are exceptionally dangerous to the cause of peace. It is a case of the implementation of a strategy aimed at eliminating the existing approximate military balance and undermining the overall edifice of peace, and of a kind of material provision for the "crusade" declared by Washington against the USSR.

II

The U.S. program of deploying the mobile MX ICBM's is a grave threat to universal security. Back in November 1982 the U.S. President informed Congress that he had decided to deploy 100 MX missiles. The deployment of these missiles would add to the U.S. strategic arsenal an additional 1,000 high-accuracy individually targeted 600-kiloton nuclear warheads (the yield of each warhead is 30 times greater than that dropped on Hiroshima). The MX missiles are thus a weapon which destabilizes the overall strategic situation in the world. In the anti-Soviet frenzy whipped up by the White House over the incident of the South Korean aircraft that invaded the USSR's airspace for reconnaissance purposes, the U.S. Senate allocated $4.8 billion in September for purchasing the first consignment of 21 MX missiles. One's attention is drawn by the fact that this took place literally the day after the unprecedented and criminal act of sabotage carried out by the U.S. special services.

The present stage of the nuclear arms race in the United States is also characterized by the planned construction of the new B-1 strategic bomber, the further development of the Trident missile-armed submarine complex, and a sharp increase in the number of nuclear munitions. Whereas at the beginning of 1983 the U.S. strategic forces possessed 10,000 such munitions, by 1990 the Pentagon expects to have up to 20,000.

It should be stressed that the increase in the war preparations of the United States and other NATO countries has acquired a systematic character. Arms buildup plans and programs are being formulated for many years ahead. Characteristic in this respect are the 1979-1984 5-year arms program adopted at a session of the NATO Military Planning Committee in Brussels in May 1977 and, in particular, the long-term program (through 1995) worked out at the NATO Council session in Washington in May 1978. These programs, primarily the party which deals with the "modernization of nuclear forces," have been given substance in the NATO decisions on the deployment of the U.S. "Eurostrategic" nuclear missiles in West Europe -- decisions which reflected the adventurist course of the United States and NATO of preparation of nuclear war in Europe.

While stepping up the nuclear arms race the U.S. military is also gambling on enlarging its chemical arsenals. As is well known, Reagan has officially announced the decision to resume the production of chemical weapons. It is planned to spend nearly $10 billion on the "chemical rearmament" program in the next 10 years.

The U.S. programs for the creation of weapons of mass destruction that are based on fundamentally new physical phenomena and characteristics present a very real threat.

Peace and the peoples' security are also threatened by the fact that the United States is now planning to extend an unrestrained arms race into space. A special space command was instituted 1 September 1982 within the U.S. Air Force framework.

Imperialists in the United States and other NATO countries also attach great significance to the so-called conventional weapons. These countries' armed forces are constantly being reequipped with new, more modern tanks, aircraft, ships, and other ground, air, and naval combat hardware.

In general terms the increase in the scale of the imperialist arms race is expressed in the headlong growth of military spending in the United States and other Western countries. Whereas in 1949 direct U.S. military spending was $13.5 billion, in 1977 it passed the $100 billion mark for the first time ($104.3 billion), and in fiscal 1984 it is already planned to exceed $280 billion.

An integral component of America's aggressive policy is its base strategy. Washington views the stationing of a system of military bases and strongholds around the USSR and the other socialist and peace-loving states as a necessary condition for preparing and launching wars on various scales, for the strategic, tactical, operational, and technical backup of its military groupings, and also for increasing U.S. influence on the policy of states in various parts of the world, supporting reactionary regimes, and stepping up the struggle against the revolutionary liberation movement.

This is accompanied by an increase in the number of U.S. troops abroad -- thousands of kilometers from U.S. territory. In 1980 they numbered 480,700 servicemen, but by spring 1983 there were 543,400. A clear example of the aims of the presence of U.S. troops on other states' territory can be provided by Lebanon, where the Americans, in collusion with Israel, are in fact waging an undeclared war against long-suffering Lebanon's democratic forces.

III

The progressive world public is firmly opposed to the arms race that American imperialism has unleashed and its large-scale material and psychological preparation for war. This is shown particularly by the movement against the deployment of hundreds of new American nuclear missiles in Europe.

Democratically-minded public figures and ordinary people reject the myth of a "Soviet military threat." They are increasingly wondering about the real reasons for the growing danger of nuclear war and about who is to blame for an intensifying arms race that is fraught with catastrophic consequences.

Imperialism is the source of wars and of the danger of war. V.I. Lenin demanded that it be explained to the masses that the sociopolitical nature of war is determined by the "position of the CLASS waging that war, by the POLICY of the class, of which war is a continuation, by the TIES of capital..., and by the IMPERIALIST CHARACTER of international capital..." [uppercase words published in boldface] (Complete Collected Works, Vol 31, pp 159-160). Imperialist war preparations, international disputes, conflicts, and wars are generated, V.I. Lenin pointed out, by the policy of a monopoly bourgeoisie which has become a "degenerating, decadent, inwardly lifeless, and reactionary" class (Vol 26, pp 145-146).

American imperialism's aggressive policy is based on the interests of 20-25 major financial oligarchies that control production, the distribution sphere, credit, and so forth. In Britain there are 15-20 of these oligarchies, in France 10-15, and in Japan 5-10. They are very closely connected to the imperialist state and, in particular, to its military and political organs, and form the economic base of the whole system of state monopoly capitalism.

Approximately 350 monopoly associations, each of which has assets worth a billion or more dollars, occupy a dominating position in the world capitalist economy. The trend is such that in the mid-eighties 80 percent of all industry in the capitalist world will find itself under the control of 200-300 giant monopolies. The growing monopolization of capitalist production is accompanied, particularly in the United States, by the emergence into the foreground of the military-industrial corporations, which in their pursuit of profitable military orders are seeking to obtain ever newer and larger appropriations for the arms race.

The military and monopoly groupings form the core of the imperialist states' military-industrial complexes. The military departments and reactionary officers and generals, as well as aggressive imperialist circles from various spheres of central and local powers, are acting in concert with these groupings.

The military-industrial complexes of the NATO countries and Japan have become in their own way generators of the arms race and the increasing international tension, and the instigators of and vehicles for the processes of militarization. A military-industrial alliance is being formed within the context of the whole NATO bloc. It is acting as a relatively autonomous factor fueling anti-Soviet hysteria and advocating the speediest deployment of the new American nuclear missiles in West Europe, coordination in the development of nuclear strategy, and increased weapons standardization.

It is precisely the military-industrial complexes' growing influence on the domestic and, particularly, the foreign policy of imperialist states which is leading to the increased aggressiveness in foreign policy. In conditions of the deepening general crisis of capitalism, the striking growth of the forces of world socialism, and the powerful upsurge of the workers, communist, and antiwar movement and the peoples' national liberation struggle, imperialism is increasingly gambling on force in resolving international problems while seeking to exact social revenge for its postwar defeats. It is resorting increasingly frequently to the use in the world arena of means and methods such as armed intervention, bellicose threats and blackmail, subversive espionage activity, ideological sabotage, the instigation of reactionary military revolutions, uprisings, putsches, and terrorist acts.

V.I. Lenin's words remain topical today: "The bourgeoisie is prepared to commit every savagery, brutality, and crime in order to defend the moribund system of capitalist enslavement" (Complete Collected Works, Vol 23, p 166).

American imperialism is focusing its main efforts on the struggle against the USSR and the other socialist community countries: It views them as the chief obstacle to world domination.

The increasing unevenness in the economic and political development of capitalist countries and the crisis phenomena therein also explain the complexity, acuteness, and tenseness of the contemporary international situation.

The beginning of the eighties was marked for the United States by difficulties and shocks. In 1982 the country's industrial production fell by more than 8 percent (to the 1977 level) and enterprises' use to 68 percent of capacity. Unemployment rose to 10.8 percent -- 12 million people.

The U.S. state budget deficit stands at $210 billion in the current year.

America's contribution to the capitalist world's industrial production has been falling systematically. Whereas in 1948 it represented 56.4 percent, in 1960 it was 43 percent, and in 1980 it stood at only 34 percent.

But on the other hand the might of the West European and Japanese monopolies is increasing. They have taken over to a considerable extent the American monopolies' positions in fields such as the chemical and automotive industries, electronics and electrical engineering, and shipbuilding. The West European countries united in the EEC have surpassed the United States in terms of GNP; Japan has edged out the FRG, Britain, and France, and now stands in second place in terms of industrial production in the capitalist world. West European and Japanese capital investments in the United States are also increasing rapidly.

This all exacerbates the interimperialist contradictions. "Imperialism," the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum pointed out, "has become entangled in internal and interstate antagonisms, clashes, and conflicts." The strategists of imperialism see a way out of this situation via the arms race, fueling international tension, and preparing nuclear war against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

The Defense Directive for Fiscal Years 1984-1988, drawn up on the American President's instructions, unequivocally says that the basic aim is to "destroy socialism as a sociopolitical system."

This all confirms the fact that the danger of nuclear war stemming from American imperialism is the harsh reality of our time, a reality which calls for a decisive rebuff to the aggressive forces' actions.

While showing daily concern for peace and the prevention of a new war, the Soviet Union is raising its vigilance with regard to imperialism's aggressive intrigues and is strengthening its Armed Forces -- the reliable and solid bulwark of peace and international security.

"No one should take the Soviet Union's goodwill and its desire to come to an agreement as a sign of weakness," Yu.V. Andropov says in his statement. "The Soviet Union will be able to deliver an appropriate rebuff to any attempt to break the prevailing military-strategic balance, and its word will never be at variance with its action."

U.S. WEAPONS PRESAGE 'DANGEROUS ERA' IN SPACE

PM111053 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Oct 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Militarization of Space"]

[Text] Washington, 10 Oct -- The United States intends to make active use of space for military purposes. This is indicated by the recommendations of a special commission set up on the instructions of Pentagon chief C. Weinberger for the elaboration of the administration's specific problems in this sphere. The well-informed WASHINGTON POST has carried an account of the document being prepared by the commission.

According to the newspaper's evidence, the commission has called on the U.S. Administration "to step up work this fiscal year on building a laser weapon" with the aim of subsequently deploying it on orbiting satellites. In so doing it is planned to direct the main attention to the creation of the kind of laser system which "could be used for attacks" against Soviet installations.

At the same time the U.S. military department has been recommended to use special satellites for guiding ICBMs onto targets in different parts of the world. [sentence as published]

The Pentagon is now also implementing many other programs in preparation for a "space war." They include the creation of so-called "killer-satellites" for destroying enemy space installations, the development of "nuclear mines" for deployment in near-earth orbit, and so forth.

According to a report in the British DAILY MAIL, antisatellite weapons testing will take place in the United States this very month. The weapons in question are two-stage missiles about 3 meters long, launched for F-15 fighters.

"In the opinion of arms control specialists, the creation of such a missile demonstrates that the United States has taken yet another step along the path of militarizing space," the DAILY MAIL points out. The newspaper stresses that these tests could usher in a dangerous new era in the arms race in space.

WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN SOFIA

Gromyko Seen Off by Gorbachev

LD130720 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Comrade Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister, left Moscow for Sofia today for a meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact States.

He was seen off at the airport by Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Gromyko Met by Mladenov

LD130959 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia October 13 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, foreign minister of the USSR, arrived here today for a meeting of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

At Sofia airport he was met by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Petur Mladenov, and other officials.

U.S. 'PROPAGANDA OPERATION' FAILS AT UN

LD122221 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 12 Oct 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Valentin Zorin]

[Excerpt] The last few days have revealed the failure of the propaganda operation planned on a broad scale in Washington, the aim of which was, as far as one can judge, to seize the political and diplomatic initiative for the United States. The UN General Assembly session under way at the moment in New York was chosen as the arena for this operation. Important integral parts of this U.S. plan were, on the one hand, to prevent Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs from taking part in the work of the General Assembly session's work, and, on the other hand, to ensuring the domination of the U.S. delegation at the session, for which purpose President Reagan personally went to the UN building to deliver his widely publicized speech.

In order to carry out their plan, the U.S. authorities did not ignore even the most unworthy methods: the violation of the elementary norms of international law and the agreement on the siting of the United Nations in New York. It is now quite clear that the actions directed toward preventing Comrade Gromyko from arriving for the General Assembly's session were not the result of clumsy action by the local authorities in the States of New York and New Jersey, as official U.S. propaganda tries to present it, but rather part of the carefully worked out plan. Having captured the political arena at the General Assembly session and having come out with so-called new initiatives at it, President Reagan, to judge by everything, reckoned that Washington would succeed in setting the tone for the entire work of the 38th General Assembly session. However, not so very much time has elapsed and it has already become clear that nothing has come of this plan. The new initiatives, presented with such pomp by Reagan to the General Assembly session delegates have not created the impression Washington was counting on.

At first, in the corridors of the session, and then on the pages of the world press, Washington's so-called new initiatives were given a very negative assessment. Not only specialists but also representatives of the broad public quickly grasped the fact that behind the sonorous phrases of the U.S. President's speech in the United Nations there was no real content and that it was merely a case of another propaganda soap bubble.

At the same time, the proposals submitted for examination by the General Assembly session by the Soviet Union did not simply attract the closest attention, but also became one of the central subjects being examined at this session. Particular attention was attracted by the UN General Assembly draft declaration condemning nuclear war and the document calling for a freeze on nuclear weapons put forward in the letters from Comrade Gromyko to the UN secretary general.

UN TO DISCUSS SOVIET PEACE INITIATIVES

LD111759 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 11 TASS -- The Soviet Union's new peace initiatives - "Condemnation of Nuclear War" and "Freeze of Nuclear Armaments" - have been recommended to be put as urgent and important questions on the agenda of the current 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly. Such a decision was taken today at the meeting of the Assembly's General Committee, which includes nine states representing all regions of the world.

As is shown by the general political discussion which is under way at the session, the threat of a nuclear catastrophe is the cause of profound concern all over the world. From the U.N. rostrum representatives of big and small states insistently emphasize that now there is no task more important than adoption of concrete measures to avert that danger and to create an atmosphere of intolerance to attempts of escalating the nuclear arms race.

Speaking at the General Committee's meeting, USSR representative Vladimir Petrovskiy noted that the proposal to adopt the declaration on condemnation of a nuclear war lies in the main channel of the U.N. efforts of raising barriers, political, international-legal and moral-psychological, to those who are pushing mankind to a nuclear precipice. To mobilise the reason and conscience of mankind for the struggle against this danger is particularly important now that the heat of the international situation reached dangerous limits.

Touching upon the proposal to freeze nuclear armaments, the Soviet representative noted that this question now acquired exclusive topicality because of the special danger of a new round of the nuclear arms race which threatens to undermine the military-strategic stability, to make peace more brittle, to largely increase difficulties of elaborating international agreements on limitation of nuclear armaments.

Both questions are to be discussed at the U.N. General Assembly's First Committee.

UN'S GENERAL DEBATE PASSES MIDWAY STAGE

PM110858 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Soldatov dispatch: "Important and Timely Initiatives"]

[Excerpts] New York -- The general political debate at the 38th UN General Assembly session has passed the halfway mark: More than 50 percent of all the delegations have already taken part. A wide range of questions on whose resolution many states' political, social, and economic development depends have been discussed.

Proposals aimed at resolving a number of pressing problems have been introduced.

But one problem which is of a global character -- the problem of preventing nuclear war -- is at the center of most delegations' attention. There has probably not been a single speaker who has not drawn attention to this danger. Spokesmen for many countries have emphasized that nuclear war is a disaster which threatens all states and all peoples without exception. Waging a struggle against the nuclear danger, delegates have said, means principally taking measures which would lessen this threat and would ultimately enable it to be completely eliminated.

These are precisely the measures proposed by the Soviet Union. At past sessions of the General Assembly the USSR has proposed a number of initiatives whose implementation provides the opportunity of reducing the existing arsenals of lethal weapons and diminishing the danger of war. At the present session the Soviet delegation's speech, which was made by O.A. Troyanovskiy, deputy head of the delegation and the USSR's permanent representative at the United Nations, contained new exceptionally important proposals aimed at averting the thermonuclear threat.

The Soviet initiatives aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race will be discussed in the General Committee at the end of the general political debate. But already the first response to these proposals indicate that they have been perceived as important and timely.

"The new Soviet proposals," Polish Foreign Minister S. Olszowski stated to your correspondent, "show that, as in past years, the Soviet Union resolutely advocates strengthening peace and international security, stopping the arms race, including the nuclear arms race, improving the political climate, and developing cooperation among peoples. The proposals to conclude a treaty on the nonuse of force in space and from space, to adopt a declaration condemning war, and to freeze nuclear weapons are all exceptionally important initiatives. They are determining the character of the present General Assembly session and are giving the debate a positive and not a confrontational character, as certain Western countries would wish. We consider that the implementation of the Soviet proposals would be a concrete move toward averting nuclear catastrophe. Poland, together with the other socialist community countries, will be acting firmly in this direction."

"Discussion of world problems only takes on a businesslike character when specific proposals are put forward," Czechoslovak Foreign Minister B. Chnoupek stated. "The Soviet Union acted in this way when it proposed a draft declaration condemning nuclear war as a crime against the peoples. That Soviet initiative, like the proposal to freeze all nuclear weapons both quantitatively and qualitatively, meets the requirements of the peoples struggling for peace throughout the world. The new Soviet proposals at the present General Assembly session reflect the common stand propounded in the Warsaw Pact states' Political Declaration approved in Prague this January."

It is possible to cite many such utterances on the new Soviet proposals at the 38th General Assembly session. These initiatives open the door -- not in words but in deeds -- to reducing nuclear weapons and relaxing international tension.

NONALIGNED LEADERS' NEW YORK PARLEY VIEWED

PM111136 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[Veniamin Shuryugin "Commentator's Column": "Rebuttal to Imperialism"]

[Text] A plenary session of nonaligned countries' foreign ministers and delegation heads at the 38th UN General Assembly session has been held at the UN headquarters. A final document was adopted reflecting these countries' position on the main issues of present-day world development.

The document's content shows that a sense of responsibility for the destiny of peace in the face of the prospect of the nuclear catastrophe toward which the U.S. Administration is pushing the world is growing in the ranks of the Nonaligned Movement, which today represents nearly 100 states. The forum participants resolutely rejected the "doctrines" preached by imperialist circles with respect to the possibility of unleashing nuclear war and called for a freeze on the production, stockpiling, and deployment of nuclear arms. They denounced the sinister plans nurtured by imperialist circles for deploying nuclear missile weapons on the territory of a number of West European countries as "a threat to international peace and security."

It is well known that many nonaligned states are suffering most directly from the seats of tension persisting in the world. That is why the final document pays a great deal of attention to the development of the situation in the planet's "hot spots." Sharp criticism was leveled against the U.S. interventionist course in Central America, and the acts of aggression and sabotage carried out by the South African racists against Angola, Mozambique, Botswana, Lesotho, Zambia, and Zimbabwe were denounced. The apartheid regime's illegal occupation of Namibia was described as a flagrant violation of UN resolutions and decisions.

The participants in the plenary session not only denounced the causes of the aggravation of tension in some regions but also put forward proposals for ways of settling vexed issues. Thus, for instance, they supported the idea of holding an international conference under UN auspices on a peaceful settlement of the Near East problem with the participation of all sides involved, including the PLO, the USSR, and the United States.

The stipulation contained in the session's communique to the effect that "the essence of nonaligned policy is the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racism, Zionism, and all forms of foreign aggression" can be assessed as a rebuttal of Reagan's recent offensive insinuations against the Nonaligned Movement.

The results of the present session at the United Nations, like the Nonaligned Movement's other recent forums, attest yet again that it occupies an important place in the anti-imperialist struggle and is coming out increasingly resolutely and consistently for peace, against all forms of colonialism and racism, and for the restructuring of economic relations on the basis of the principles of equality and justice.

IAEA LEADER ON MONITORING OF USSR INSTALLATIONS

PM121348 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports under the general heading: "The Atom Serves Progress"]

[Text] Vienna, 11 Oct -- The latest, 27th session of the IAEA General Conference has begun its work in the Hofburg Palace here. Delegations from approximately 100 IAEA member states, including the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR, and the Belorussian SSR, are participating in it.

The session will examine a number of important questions connected with the further development of cooperation in the sphere of the peaceful use of nuclear energy, as well as measures to strengthen the nuclear nonproliferation system based on the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. A greetings message from UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar was read out at the session.

IAEA Director General H. Blix, who delivered a statement, noted the importance of the resumption of talks between the USSR and the IAEA on placing under the agency's control a section of the peaceful Soviet nuclear installations -- AES's and research reactors. H. Blix evaluated highly the USSR's decision to increase its voluntary subscription to the IAEA technical aid fund.

A general debate got under way at the session. Addressing it, A.M. Petrosyants, head of the Soviet delegation, pointed out that the work of the General Conference session is taking place under conditions of sharp complications in the international situation. The situation is being exacerbated by the fact that the arms race has assumed an unprecedented nature as a result of the policy and actions of the West's aggressive forces. Bases are being created at an accelerated pace for the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in West Europe.

The speaker emphasized the great significance of the Warsaw Pact states' package of proposals, the USSR's major new initiatives advanced in the statements of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and also the USSR's proposals on condemning nuclear war and freezing nuclear weapons submitted at the 38th UN General Assembly session.

He also recalled the Soviet proposal advanced at the United Nations to multiply efforts to remove the threat of nuclear war and ensure the safe development of nuclear power generation, in order to prevent attacks on civilian nuclear installations.

The Soviet representative urged the IAEA to continue making a contribution to strengthening international cooperation in the sphere of the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Proceeding from the task of further enhancing the agency's prestige, he pointed out, the USSR has voiced readiness, as an act of goodwill, to place under its guarantees part of its peaceful nuclear activity -- several AES's and research reactors.

Vienna, 11 Oct -- The PRC's application for membership of the agency has been considered at the 27th IAEA General Conference session, which is taking place here. The General Conference approved the PRC's admission to IAEA membership.

SOVIET GENERAL ON EAST-WEST IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE

PM111512 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 83 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Article by Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: "Crisis of the Ideological Concepts of Militarism"]

[Text] It is only necessary to look at how any aggressive act has been prepared and developed by the imperialist military to see the organic link between that act and measures of a propagandist nature. The preparations for the deployment of U.S. "Pershings" and cruise missiles in West Europe are no exception. The militarists' feverish activity in implementing these dangerous plans, which entail a further exacerbation of the world situation and a threat of war more than ever before, is accompanied by a noisy ideological campaign.

The statement by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, gives an exhaustive assessment of the course being implemented by the present U.S. Administration in international affairs. "In brief," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov notes, "it is a militarist course which constitutes a serious threat to peace. Its essence is to attempt to ensure that the United States holds dominant positions in the world, without reckoning with the interests of other states and peoples."

For the sake of achieving their imperial aims and satisfying their narrow class interests, the U.S. ruling circles are implementing an unprecedented buildup in the military potential, expanding the scale of production of weapons of all types, and pushing the world toward the dangerous brink of nuclear catastrophe. An example of extreme adventurism in policy is the large-scale reconnaissance operation organized by the U.S. special services -- the flagrant violation of the Soviet state border by the South Korean plane and its incursion deep into the Soviet Union's airspace.

In the desire somehow to justify their dangerous, misanthropic policy, the U.S. ruling circles are whipping up anticommunist hysteria. The resolution of international problems through talks and mutually advantageous agreements is increasingly being pushed into the background by the Reagan grouping, which resorts to blackmail, threats, and all but foul language.

Reaction would like to turn the confrontation of ideas into psychological warfare. Deception, slander, juggling with facts -- everything is brought into play in order to represent in a false light the peace-loving content of the policy of the Soviet state and the other socialist community countries and to distract the world public's attention from the real danger inherent in the arms race and the aggressive preparations of NATO strategists. In a fever of militarist malice, Western subversive centers deliberately keep quiet about the realities of our day and present everything in a light which reliably serves to spin the flywheel of anti-Soviet propaganda and whip up anti-Sovietism, which serves to "convince" West Europeans of the need to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe.

The desire to erect barriers in the path of the masses' increasingly strong movement against military preparations on the territory of a number of West European countries and to demonstrate the "expediency" of the Euromissiles -- this is now one of the main avenues of the psychological warfare unleashed by imperialism. This warfare is being waged on a wide front, with increasing intensity.

Today there is probably no question of the theory or practice of socialism which has not been the target of ideological subversion by the class enemy. In recent years attacks on Marxist-Leninist theory and the Leninist ideological heritage have been stepped up still further, as have attempts to discredit the achievements of real socialism and the socialist way of life.

Bourgeois politicians and ideologists try to depict the liberation struggle of the people's masses as a manifestation of "terrorism," slanderously accuse the socialist countries of human rights violations, and misrepresent our successes in communist creation. The class enemy's attempts to stir up nationalist sentiments among the socialist countries' population and undermine the friendship of the Soviet Union's peoples have been stepped up considerably. The lauding of the capitalist system by Western propaganda has become still more obsessive and sophisticated. The advantages of the so-called "consumer society" and "bourgeois freedoms" are testified to in every way. Naturally, imperialism's propagandists bypass such phenomena in their own reality as the lack of rights and the poverty among the people's masses, unemployment, and the exploitation of working people.

Imperialist propaganda has always resorted to perfidious methods, but never before has it done so in as sophisticated a manner as today. All components of the U.S. Government apparatus, the Reagan grouping itself, the special subversive services, numerous institutions, radio stations, and the propaganda apparatus and technical resources of the armed forces of NATO countries have been brought into play in its operations. No money is spared for this vile task. About $1 billion is now spent in the United States on the provocative activity of subversive radio stations alone.

The questions of war and peace have today moved to the center of the ideological struggle. The U.S. ruling circle and their ideologists are trying to legitimize nuclear war and accustom people to the idea of its inevitability. Present-day U.S. leaders allow themselves to discuss its permissibility. Attempts are made to establish some kind of "moral" criteria for the militarist course. The White House preaches hypocritically about morality and humanity. U.S. figures strive to prove that the nuclear arms buildup is good and does not increase the threat of universal catastrophe.

The ideological aspect of the NATO nuclear arms program incorporates intensified attempts to falsify the causes and social nature of wars in the modern era. Wars are eternal, some of the ideologists of militarism assert. In the view of other bourgeois sociologists, the destructive urge is fundamental to man: No political tricks or moral preaching can prevent it.

Certain Western sociologists advance nuclear weapons themselves as the cause of the increased threat; others blame the technological revolution. The supporters of these viewpoints stress that thermonuclear weapons, automated guidance systems, and so forth transform the military art into a "demonic force" which has, they say, gotten out of the politicians' control and become a monstrous, ungovernable factor.

The lack of scientific substantiation for such concepts about the sources and causes of wars is obvious. They cannot withstand criticism in the light of reality, in the light of Marxist-Leninist teaching on war.

The sources of destructive wars do not lie in modern technology or in the human psyche, as reactionary ideologists claim. The economic and political system based on private ownership -- that is the prime cause of the arms race, militarism, and military adventures, which are fraught with the threat of world war. Today, because of their class interests, the ruling circles of the United States and the other NATO countries are building up their military arsenals and fanning the hotbeds of military confrontations in various parts of the world.

The cornerstone of which militarism's ideologists erect their entire "system of proof," the argument behind their concepts of the "expediency" of building up nuclear weapons, is the myth of the "Soviet military threat." For more than 60 years now this has been the unchanging bugaboo, the ideological means of policy of the monopoly bourgeoisie in relations with the first state of workers and peasants in history. The United States began the "cold war" against Soviet Russia immediately after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Using the press, cinema, radio, theater, and literature, the bourgeoisie called for the "mobilization of all forces to deal with the Bolshevik danger."

Fear of the growing influence of socialism and pathological hatred on the part of the bourgeoisie for the new social system -- that is what forced and continues to force the ideologists of militarism to shout about the "Soviet military threat." In the present situation, when the United States is building up its nuclear potential, this myth is undergoing a kind of updating. It is increasingly frequently presented in the form of farfetched theses about the "USSR's nuclear superiority," the alleged "overwhelming superiority of the USSR in terms of medium-range systems in Europe," and so forth.

The myth of the "Soviet military threat" also acts as a specific instrument of social and spiritual pressure by imperialism on the masses of working people. The bourgeois propaganda machine, systematically publishing "new information" on the "growth" of the Soviet Union's military potential, intimidates people and instills a fear of a nonexistent threat.

The social function of the "Soviet military threat" myth also lies in the fact that it plays the part of a decisive instrument on questions of the formation of the imperialist states' foreign policy. With its help the United States is able to harness its partners to its own military chariot and unceremoniously make its allies support various anti-Soviet acts.

Reality plainly refutes the inventions of the ideological servants of militarism. The Soviet Union resolutely opposes the arms race and nuclear war, which it regards as the gravest crime against mankind. It takes every possible measure to strengthen peace, deepen detente, and stop the arms race. All progressive mankind supports the USSR's important initiatives in connection with questions of political and military detente, curbing the arms race, and limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

The pledge made by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is full of highly humane content. If the other nuclear powers followed this example and the pledge they made was observed, the danger of a nuclear missile conflict would be many times reduced. Moreover, the level of trust in relations between socialist and capitalist countries would increase, which would promote the success of talks on the complete and universal banning and elimination of nuclear weapons.

True to the socialist ideal of peace and disarmament, the Soviet Union consistently and persistently seeks a positive outcome to the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. In putting forward far-reaching proposals about limitations and reductions in nuclear arms -- both strategic and medium-range in Europe -- we are concerned not only for the security of the USSR and the socialist community states, but also for the security of all other countries.

As for U.S. policy, its growing militarization is also manifested in the reluctance to hold any serious talks at all or to reach agreement on questions of curbing the arms race.

The Soviet Union has counterposed to the perfidious, dangerous U.S. nuclear arms policy and the U.S. attempts to obtain unilateral military advantages an honest, consistent, and at the same time flexible stance. This stance is based on the principle of equality and identical security: to destroy all nuclear systems, both medium-range and tactical, in Europe.

The Soviet state's firm, consistent policy, which is permeated with the Leninist ideas of justice and humanism, puts the nuclear arms propagandists to shame. They still hang on to the ridiculous idea that the USSR, held "at gunpoint" by the American missiles being deployed, will make unilateral concessions to the detriment of security interests -- its own and those of its allies. If matters go as far as the actual deployment of the American missiles, the USSR will adopt appropriate countermeasures to maintain the balance of forces both on the regional, European, scale and on the global scale. The Soviet Union will know how to give a fitting reply to any attempt to disrupt the established military-strategic balance.

Life itself also refutes the bourgeois propagandists' inventions to the effect that the renunciation of the arms race could have militarist measures as a kind of motive force behind scientific and technical progress, a stimulant acting on economic conditions, a factor for social stability. But what have the decades of "hot" and "cold" wars shown?

That military injections are only capable of acting as a drug, that is, promoting a temporary animation in a number of economic sectors.

The bankruptcy of the concept of "prosperity through arms" became particularly apparant in the last decade. Militarization only accelerated the crisis of the capitalist economy.

Among the arguments in favor of the arms race, one of the most dangerous from the viewpoint of working people and above all the working class is the claim that a cut in military production entails an increase in unemployment. But calculations show that investments in civilian sectors create 50-100 percent more jobs than the same investments in the arms race. Characteristically, in the United States, as the militarist boom has raged, from 1979-1983 unemployment has increased from 7 to over 10 percent and has reached a record level in the last 40 years -- 12 million people.

The abundance of concepts, doctrines, and anticommunist stereotypes which pepper the propaganda program of "justification" for the arms race and their contradictory and groundless nature -- this is an indication of the crisis in militarism's ideology and its unpopularity among the masses. The inspirers of military preparations are forced to reckon with demonstrations by millions of people against the deployment of Euromissiles. One issue of the journal NATO'S FIFTEEN NATIONS said: "The depth and strength of the antinuclear movement must in no way be underestimated.... Fear of nuclear war is like a genie, you can't put it back in the bottle. The main difficulty currently encountered by the NATO governments is to find a way of convincing people of the effectiveness of NATO's present military strategy."

Bourgeois ideology, including its purely military, militarist concepts, is the ideology of a doomed class. Whatever "scientific" garb it may don, whatever resonant phrases it may use to cover its ideological poverty, none of this can conceal its inevitable collapse. But it would be naive to fail to see the danger to the cause of peace represented by imperialism's "psychological warfare," by the whipping up of anticommunism and antisocialism, and by the desire to distract the attention of millions of people from the most acute problem of today -- the problem of averting thermonuclear war.

At the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and in Yu.V. Andropov's statement a profound analysis is given of the international situation in the world, including the situation on the ideological front of the class struggle, and tasks are set in the sphere of ideological work by party organizations. In the face of massive attacks by imperialist propaganda on our socialist system, increasing significance is attached to Soviet people's class tempering, the uncompromising struggle against bourgeois ideology, and the strengthening of our society's sociopolitical and ideological unity. It is the duty of all our society to do everything to increase Soviet people's political vigilance and strengthen the military-patriotic education of young people, so that every Soviet person is always ready to defend the socialist fatherland.

We have at our disposal the all-conquering teaching of Marxism-Leninism, a teaching which is the unshakable base and source of Soviet people's inspiration, ideological tempering, and moral maturity and of the strengthening of the spiritual potential of the Soviet Army and Navy. These were created and exist for the sake of the most just goals -- the defense of Great October's gains and the creative labor of the builders of the new society. Their combat might restrains the aggressive aspirations of the militarists, who have to reckon with the possibility of crushing retaliatory strikes. The Armed Forces of the land of the soviets thereby ensure the security of our state and our friends and allies, help prevent a world war, and make a tremendous contribution to the defense of peace throughout the world.

NO IMPROVEMENT SEEN IN U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD122135 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 12 Oct 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Valentin Zorin]

[Text] The international wire services are presenting reports on President Reagan's statement that he would like to hold a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting as a major sensation. Talking to correspondents in the Oval Room in the White House, the President expatiated at length on this subject. That this was not an accidental statement is borne out by the fact that the day before, in conversation with another group of journalists, Reagan surprised his audience by saying that he does not think that current Soviet-U.S. relations are at a low level or that they could give rise to fears.

Even people accustomed to the political (?somersaults) of the leader of the U.S. Administration were taken aback this time. You see, everyone remembers that just a few weeks ago after the provocation with the South Korean aircraft was organized by the U.S. special services, the very same Reagan simply spouted rhetorical thunder and lightning. Apparently having lost control of himself, he made a statement that shocked sober-minded people both in America and abroad. On that occasion the head of the U.S. Administration declared that he considered it impossible to conduct any sort of affairs with the Russians. It was precisely this tone that was adopted at the start of last month both by the head of the White House and other leading figures of his administration.

Only a short length of time has gone by and in Washington, without worrying in the least about logic or political consistency, they have started blurting in quite a different language. You see, Soviet-U.S. relations are not nearly as bad as it seems to some people, they say, and even the present moment is seen by the U.S. President as suitable for talk about a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. What has happened? How are we to explain this sudden about-face being carried out in Washington at the moment?

I believe that we should immediately reject assumptions that those with power in the U.S. capital have had second thoughts and realized the fatal danger of their policy, and are now attempting to stick the pieces together again. There are no grounds for this kind of assumption. On the contrary, the Reagan administration, if we are to talk about real steps and not words, is continuing to pursue a very aggressive and dangerous course. The core of the matter is apparently elsewhere.

Recent events have shown that having embarked on the organization of a malicious anti-Soviet campaign in Washington, they have clearly gone too far. The irresponsible statements by the leader of the Republican administration have seriously frightened the average American and brought confusion to the camp of the U.S. allies. Moreover, this took place at a very unsuitable moment for the Reagan leadership. The election campaign has started in the United States and even though there is still a year until the next presidential elections, much in the arrangement of forces in the political arena is already being laid down now.

How can we entrust the helm of the state to a figure who considers that he must not conduct affairs with the Russians? In the course of the election campaign, this question is now being posed by the political rivals of the current master of the White House. The dangerous adventurism of the Washington policy, which was demonstrated recently, is also not to the liking of those leaders of NATO countries who are preparing to receive new U.S. missiles on their territory.

The irresponsible statements and actions of the Washington leaders have once again shown the broad masses of Western Europe the full danger of a course of close alliance with Washington. This is apparently where the answer lies to the question of the reasons for the abrupt propaganda about-face the White House is trying to effect at the moment.

Of course, there is no question and can be no question of any kind of satisfactory state in Soviet-U.S. relations. As Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, underlined in his statement, if anyone had any illusions about the possibility of an evolution for the better in the policy of the current U.S. Administration, recent events have dispersed them for good.

'5-YEAR ESPIONAGE PROGRAM' AGAINST USSR SEEN

LD122212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] The U.S. Administration has announced that there is to be a 5-year espionage program directed against the Soviet Union. Washington's new intelligence action is a component of the policy of total espionage which the United States is conducting in relation to the USSR. The program envisages gathering espionage information about the policy, economy, and defense potential of the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries.

'TRAITORS' FABRICATIONS' IN U.S. VERSION OF KAL

PM111155 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Oct First Edition p 5

[Colonel M. Aleksandrov "Observer's Rejoinder": "Senator Helms' Dirty Tricks"]

[Text] The guilt of the organizers of the sophisticated provocation based on the South Korean airliner that was orchestrated by the U.S. special services has long since been proved. It is obvious to the whole world. And yet there is no abatement across the ocean. New attempts are constantly being made there to whitewash the United States and to slander and malign the Soviet Union -- to make black pass for white, as they say.

Whose voices are not heard in the malicious chorus of anti-Sovietists, ecstatically conducted by the White House chief himself? Senator Helms has become, perhaps, one of the chief contenders for first place in this chorus. Nobody, it seems, has thought up such dirty tricks as he has.

In fact, the worthy senator has not even disdained rummaging through the Washington garbage heap and cesspits. And at the very bottom he discovered some inveterate scum -- turncoats and ignoble traitors to the Soviet motherland. From these traitors Helms secured -- without much difficulty -- a load of false evidence and base falsehoods. And then, not only did he have no shame in passing them off as the evidence of "specialists" and "experts," but he even included them as official documents in the materials of U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings. At least, that is what they are called in the Congressional Record -- the U.S. Congress' publication.

There is no need to dwell on the fabrications and insinuations engendered by the renegades' sick imagination. They are of even less account than the 30 pieces of silver for which traitors in the past sold themselves to the transatlantic special services.

But it is obviously worth dwelling for a few moments on how soon the status of official U.S. Congress documents was attached to their fabrications. Indeed, they show very clearly the cheating methods to which Washington is now resorting, in the attempt to shield itself.

Thus, it is alleged that Soviet interceptor fighters do not have the means which would have enabled them to make radio contact with the South Korean aircraft using international frequencies, particularly the 121.5 mHz frequency. In actual fact, in accordance with the international rules, such facilities have been installed on all Soviet aircraft for more than 25 years now. All interceptor fighter pilots have instructions on how to act if USSR airspace is violated by foreign aircraft, and know -- in Russian and English -- the main commands which must be issued to the crew of an intercepted aircraft. But the fact that attempts were made to enter into contact with the violating aircraft was even admitted by the U.S. State Department. Do the gentlemen senators not know this?

Nor is there any truth in the allegation that the Soviet interceptor fighters did not fire and indeed could not fire any warning shots, since the SU-15 aircraft allegedly has no guns. This is absolutely false. This type of aircraft has been armed with guns and missiles for many years now. The U.S. State Department was again forced to state publicly that the Soviet interceptor did fire warning shots along the flight path of the violating aircraft.

Everything seems clear. But as a drowning man clutches at a straw, so too the gentleman senators in Helms' service have seized on traitors' fabrications. An attempt must somehow be made to justify the Washington administration's actions and at the same time to pour more fuel on the fire of the vile anti-Soviet hysteria it is fanning.

What can be said in this regard? Things are obviously in a bad way with people who can find nothing worthier to do than to drag into the light of day loathsome-smelling creatures who think only of how to earn the pathetic sops obtained for betraying the motherland. Verbally pretending to objectivity in the investigation of the South Korean aircraft incident, the United States is in actual fact seeking support from the dregs of society, a rabble without kith or kin. Indeed, it is still trying to pass them off, so to speak, as the trump card in the anti-Soviet game being played by the White House.

But the dishonest trick of Senator Helms and others of that ilk has not worked. Their card, when checked, proved to be marked. The card-sharpers have been found out.

CPC PLENUM DOCUMENT ON 'CONSOLIDATION' CITED

LD121938 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 12 Oct (TASS) -- As XINHUA reports, the second plenum of the CPC Central Committee of the 12th convocation was held in Beijing on 11-12 October. It discussed and adopted a document: "Decision of the CPC Central Committee Regarding Party Consolidation" [uporyadocheniya partii]. The communique on the plenum's work states that with the aim of "guaranteeing the guidance of current work on party consolidation" the CPC Central Committee plenum elected a "central commission for the guidance of party consolidation." [po kurirovaniyu uporyadocheniya partii]. Its chairman is Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee.

MOSCOW MEETING COMMEMORATES CHINESE PAINTER

OW121303 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] A meeting was held at Moscow's House of Friendship on 11 October by the Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries of the USSR and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society to mark the 30th anniversary of the death of Xu Beihong, a noted Chinese painter.

At the meeting, (Zavodskaya), a Soviet art researcher and an expert on Chinese art, made a report on Xu Beihong's works.

Attending the meeting, were Soviet Sinologists, activists in the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, representatives of various circles in Moscow, and Gao Shikun, counselor of the Chinese Embassy in the USSR.

According to the participants, who spoke at the meeting, Xu Beihong was one of the earliest people to introduce Chinese paintings to the Soviet public and Soviet paintings to the Chinese public.

GANSHIN DERIDES SEOUL'S 'COMMITMENT TO PEACE'

PM120913 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Ganshin article under the rubric "Apt Remarks": "Record for Hypocrisy"]

[Text] The other day Chon Tu-hwan, president and supreme commander of the Armed Forces of South Korea, sent a message on the occasion of Armed Forces Day in which he called for a further buildup of military preparations in the country.

"The greater our commitment to peace, the more we must strengthen our might," the "president" orated. How strong Seoul's "commitment to peace" is, is well known. It can be seen clearly in the brutalities of the police, the Army, and the security service toward any social or political forces inside the country that have dared to "slip into peacemaking positions." In the foreign arena the South Korean regime is an equally zealous "champion of peace" in the Washington style.

The south of the Korean peninsula is literally stuffed full of American military bases, with mountains of modern weapons, including nuclear weapons, stockpiled in their dumps. The United States makes no secret of the fact that in case of "need" it is prepared to ship neutron warheads to South Korean soil too. The spread of these barbarous types of mass destruction weapons threatens not only the DPRK, whose borders lie in close proximity to where all these intrigues are taking place, but also all the nearby countries. After all, the decision to use the weapons will naturally come not from Seoul, but from Washington. So it is not always easy to predict against whom they will be directed in the first instance.

So much, so to speak, for "commitment to peace." But in his message Chon Tu-hwan probably broke all records for hypocrisy ever registered to the south of the 38th parallel. "South Korea," he declared, "pursues an open door foreign policy with respect to the communist countries"?!

What are these "open doors," Seoul style?

You do not have to look far for examples. Suffice it to recall the incident of the South Korean plane, whose pilots, with the knowledge and on the instructions of the U.S. special services, flagrantly violated the USSR's airspace. Nor did the latest provocation toward the DPRK go unnoticed -- this was perpetrated on 29 September, when the American and South Korean military fired on DPRK posts and personnel in the region of Panmunjom, where sessions of the military commission on the armistice in Korea are held.

And these are not isolated instances that confirm the threat to the security and sovereignty of South Korea's neighbor states. The joint American-South Korean military maneuvers held every year under the codename "Team Spirit" contain the germs of instability in the region. The involvement in these maneuvers of Japanese military officials in various ways is a dangerous new stage in the escalation of military tension in the Pacific and Far East region.

At the same time there is a real basis for maintaining a calm situation here, and this is set forth clearly enough in the Soviet Union's statements on establishing confidence-building measures in the region. But constructive dialogue evidently does not suit those who seek to change the balance of forces in their own favor. So, one wonders, what kind of "open door policy" is it, when through the open doors, as through a breach, terrorists and saboteurs pour, carrying out flagrant provocations against sovereign states that are fraught with dangerous consequences for peace and the peoples' security?

PRAVDA PUBLISHES MATERIALS ON USSR-DPRK EXCHANGE

Yi Chong-ok Cables Tikhonov

PM120932 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

I express profound gratitude for the cordial congratulations sent by the USSR Council of Ministers in connection with the 35th anniversary of the DPRK's formation.

I take this opportunity to express confidence that the bonds of combat friendship between the peoples of the two countries -- Korea and the Soviet Union -- will continue to strengthen and develop, and I wish the fraternal Soviet people great successes in the struggle to fulfill the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administration Council

Telegrams Praise 'Cooperation'

PM121001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Congratulations"]

[Text] In connection with the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the DPRK the two countries' foreign ministries have exchanged telegrams.

The USSR Foreign Ministry telegram states that over the past years the relations between the two countries, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have enjoyed broad development -- which fully accords with the interests of the Soviet and Korean peoples and of world socialism.
In the present complex situation which is taking shape in the Far East and in other parts of the world as a result of the imperialists' aggressive policy, the telegram emphasizes, the coordination of actions and cooperation among the socialist countries in the struggle for peace and against the threat of nuclear war are assuming still greater significance.

The reply telegram notes the continuous development and broadening of Korean-Soviet relations of friendship and cooperation over the past 35 years. Confidence is voiced that these relations will continue to strengthen and develop for the good of the two countries' peoples and in the interests of the joint struggle against imperialism and for peace and security throughout the world.

INDIAN CP NATIONAL COUNCIL COMMUNIQUE CITED

PM071534 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch from own correspondent V. Korovikov under the rubric "In the Fraternal Parties": "Plenum Held"]

[Excerpts] Delhi, 23 Sep -- A plenum of the Communist Party of India [CPI] National Council has ended here. Its participants examined questions relating to India's international and domestic situation and the party's internal affairs.

The plenum participants voiced full support and approval for the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, especially the new proposals made by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. These proposals demonstrate the USSR's constructive approach to the solution of the most important questions relating to mankind's future, the CPI National Council communique stresses.

Indian communists voiced grave concern at the U.S. Administration's adventurist policy that is leading to a sharp increase in international tension and a confrontation with the USSR and the other socialist states, and is jeopardizing developing countries' freedom and sovereignty. The plenum condemned the intensification of the arms race started by the United States and its allies, the Pentagon's plans to conduct hostilities in space, and the development of new weapons, including chemical weapons, in the United States.

The CPI resolutely condemned the anti-Soviet campaign mounted by the U.S. Administration under the pretext of the "South Korean aircraft incident." A special resolution adopted on this question stresses that the U.S. President bears direct responsibility for the staging of a premeditated provocation involving a civilian aircraft.

Attention was also drawn to the dangerous situation that has developed in the region as a result of U.S. policy and the serious internal complications in neighboring Pakistan and Sri Lanka. A number of resolutions were adopted. In one of them the National Council welcomes the Pakistani people's struggle for the restoration of democracy. "The National Council is confident that the people of Pakistan will triumph and that the declared aims of the movement to make Pakistan genuinely democratic, pursuing an anti-imperialist policy of nonalignment, helping to thwart U.S. imperialism's global plans in the region, preventing Pakistan's territory from being used for U.S. military bases, and maintaining friendly relations with its neighbors -- India and Afghanistan -- will be achieved."

TIKHONOV RECEIVES DEPARTING INDIAN AMBASSADOR

LD111726 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 11 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today received Ambassador of the Republic of India in the USSR V.K. Ahudja in connection with his coming departure for home.

A number of questions of Soviet-Indian cooperation and also some important international problems of mutual interest were discussed in the course of the talk.

The talk passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, in line with the character of relations between the USSR and India.

MARCOS 'TRYING TO STABILIZE' PHILIPPINES UNREST

PM121036 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko "Letter From Manila": "Tension Persists"]

[Excerpts] The Philippines have been in the grip of mass unrest for more than two weeks now. It began in Manila on 21 September -- the 11th anniversary of the declaration of the state of emergency in the Philippines that was lifted in 1981. That day more than half a million people participated in rallies and demonstrations organized in Manila by the opposition under anti-government banners. The demonstrators were demanding the resignation of Philippines President F. Marcos and an immediate inquiry into the killing of opposition leader B. Aquino.

Around 15,000 demonstrators, chiefly students, were making for the presidential palace, but they were stopped by the forces of law and order a few hundred meters from it, on (Mendiola) Bridge. The bloody skirmishes with the police resulted in 11 dead and over 200 injured. Fires broke out in different parts of the capital.

Speaking on television the next day, F. Marcos rejected the opposition's demand for his resignation and the transfer of power to an interim government. He said the opposition was to blame for the fact that a peaceful demonstration ended in clashes that resulted in people being killed. The president warned that if the situation deteriorated further he would be forced to declare a state of emergency in the Philippines again. Military and police detachments have been ordered to dispatch all demonstrations held without special permission and to arrest the demonstrators.

The Western news media are busy spreading rumors about an alleged power struggle in the Philippines leadership, in particular between the military and civilians, and considering "scenarios" involving F. Marcos' possible departure from the presidency.

With the aid of a number of urgent measures President F. Marcos is trying to stabilize the internal situation and strengthen the country's economy to some extent. Efforts are being made to activate the investigation into the murder of B. Aquino, which the opposition accuses the government of being involved in, and appeals are being made for "national reconciliation."

The Philippines' democratic public is demanding the restoration of basic human rights and freedoms, the lifting of restrictions on the activity of all political parties without exception and on the organization of strikes, the holding of the National Assembly elections planned for next spring in accordance with all legal norms, the country's deliverance from the diktat of foreign capital, and the liquidation of U.S. military bases.

The Philippines are going through a difficult period. The situation in the country remains tense. Its leaders are faced with the difficult task of finding ways of surmounting the internal crisis.

SOVIET, SRV JURISTS SIGN COOPERATION PACT

PM111023 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Agreement Concluded"]

[Text] A 5-year agreement on cooperation between the Association of Soviet Jurists and the SRV Lawyers Association was signed in Moscow on 6 October. The document envisages comprehensively expanding mutual knowledge of our countries' achievements in the field of state building and law and in strengthening democracy and socialist legality.

JARUZELSKI INTERVIEWED ON POLISH ARMY DAY

PM131030 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Standing Guard Over Peace and Socialism: W. Jaruzelski Interview With Central Television"]

[Text] Army General W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and Polish minister of national defense, has given an interview to USSR Central Television, broadcast 12 October.

Question: We talk with Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, in Warsaw. Comrade Jaruzelski receives us at the Council of Ministers. We talk with you, Comrade Jaruzelski, on the eve of an important event which is being celebrated in Poland and the Soviet Union -- the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Army in the battles fought jointly with the Soviet Army, on the road from Lenino in Belorussia, from the place of the combat baptism, to Berlin.

What is especially memorable to you, as a soldier and officer of the First Army of the Polish Army, in those wartime days? What do you see as the historic significance for mankind of the destruction of fascism; what lessons should be learned from the events of that time?

Answer: The Polish Army's jubilee is also a holiday of the whole people. By tradition we consider it as a holiday of the brotherhood-in-arms which unbreakably binds our people's armed forces with the Soviet Army and the armies of other socialist countries. The celebration of this anniversary in Poland is of a festive nature. We are very glad that such great significance is also attached to this 40-year jubilee in the Soviet Union. Forty years is no small period in a human life, but it has not erased from our memory a time that was difficult, but great in historical consequences.

Allow me, dear Soviet comrades, to greet you warmly on the occasion of this jubilee. I am addressing primarily the soldiers of the heroic Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, the veterans of the Great Patriotic War, especially those who helped us organize the Polish People's Army, who then fought in its ranks and who shed their blood. I warmly recall our joint combat road and soldierly friendship, which is an especially lofty and valuable manifestation of internationalism.

In this connection -- replying to your question -- I wish to point out that it is precisely fraternity in battle, fraternity-in-arms, as a moral and profoundly human factor, that has become particularly strongly and durably impressed in my memory.

But this applies rather to my personal memories. If one approaches this more broadly, it is victory over fascism, in which the Soviet Union played a decisive role, which takes second place to the Great October Socialist Revolution in its significance for the destiny of mankind. Victory tossed fascism, racism and colonialism onto the ash heap of history. The remnants and vestiges of these degenerate, one might say savage forms, have today become some kind of exhibits of the museum of the shame of imperialism which engendered them. It is unable to free itself from this brand of shame, no matter how loudly it may speak about human rights, democracy and freedom.

In a word, one may say that, just as the Great October Socialist Revolution shook the world, victory over fascism brought extremely profound and irreversible changes to it.

The victory over fascism led first of all to the appearance of the countries of the socialist community and then to their further strengthening and, in particular, to a growth in the international authority and defense might of the Soviet Union which has been ensuring peace in Europe and throughout the world for 38 years.

And now, transferring these considerations onto Polish soil, it should be said that just as the Great October Socialist Revolution and the Leninist policy for the self-determination of nations fundamentally influenced the fact that Poland once again gained independence, so the victory over Hitler's fascism and the liberation of our country by the Soviet Army and the national Polish Army fighting with it, enabled a truly indepe-independent, sovereign Polish state to be reborn.

But this was not just a rebirth. It was not a return to the past, which failed to meet the demands of history. A new, popular, workers' and peasants' state arose, building socialism and a new system of social justice within new, just and secure frontiers. There arose a Poland, which in an historically short period overcame the legacy of age-old backwardness and the terrible destruction caused by war.

Poland is the ally of the land of the soviets -- a reliable link in the socialist community. And you ask what conclusions one can draw from that period. There are many. I shall name but a few: The popular saying has been confirmed: Whoever comes to us with a sword shall die by the sword. Furthermore, it has become increasingly evident that it is essential to fight with all our strength for peace. The destroyers of peaceful coexistence should understand that with the present means of waging war, genocide and mass murder inevitably lead to suicide.

Finally, another conclusion: One of the greatest treasures are the ties of internationalism and genuine humanism binding together the peoples of the socialist community and all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world.

Question: Soviet people view with fraternal solidarity the efforts being made by Polish communists, workers and patriots to defend and strengthen the grains of socialism on Polish soil. Could you please describe the present situation in Poland and what prospects exist for the process of further stabilization of political and socioeconomic life?

Answer: Well, I will answer in brief thus: The most dramatic part is behind us, and the most difficult is ahead. Why the most difficult? Because this will require a great deal of patience, great material self-sacrifice and, first and foremost, time. And all this is taking place under fire from internal and foreign enemies. True, it is proven that the headquarters of the counterrevolution have collapsed. The enemy is enjoying less and less support among the public, especially among the working class; but it has still not laid down its arms. It is still nesting in various crannies and dark corners, speculating on the difficulties that Polish society is experiencing and on various emotions to which young people are especially prone. Of course, the enemies of socialism have no chance, there are no prospects for them. The sinister plan to overthrow socialism in Poland was decisively foiled on 13 December 1981. The calm and reason with which the overwhelming majority of our people accepted the introduction of martial law is convincing witness to the feelings of patriotic responsibility and to the trust in the Polish People's Army which, in accordance with the party's will, took upon itself the chief task of defending socialism and saving the country.

Martial law has not been lifted and life in the country is normalizing. Improvement is taking place in virtually all sectors. But this, of course, does not mean that the enemies of socialism have stopped agitating, provoking, and poisoning the consciousness of certain groups of the population. It will continue thus until all working people finally sort out who these "false friends" of the people really are and how harmful their activity is. The task of our party is and will continue to be to influence this process of maturing social awareness, to strengthen and speed it up. In turn the task of our state organs is the consistent curtailment of antisocialist activity.

With regard to the external enemy, he is the main instigator and strategist of counterrevolution. Naturally the U.S. Administration plays a leading role here, and under pressure from it several other NATO states also. If it were not so cynical and outrageous the feigned concern of capitalists, millionaires and monopolies about the fate of the Polish worker would simply look paradoxical and ridiculous. It is absolutely clear that Poland has become a pretext in the imperialist game, a sort of training ground in the cold war. Poland is being "punished" for being a socialist Poland, for being a friend of the Soviet Union, and finally because it saved itself on its own from fratricidal conflict, civil war, and perhaps even from the consequences destabilizing the situation throughout Europe.

A political boycott is being applied to us, as are economic sanctions and propaganda aggression. We will come through this. Imperialist intrigues against Poland have not been and will not be successful. We do not want to be and will not be pawns in someone else's chess game. The course of history cannot be turned back. The United States is very slow to understand this. It took 16 years to recognize the Soviet Union, 25 years to recognize the GDR, 30 years to recognize the People's Republic of China; 11 years passed before Washington understood that it would not be able to suppress the Vietnamese people. We are sure that Washington will learn a lesson from Poland, however long this takes.

Our confidence and calm optimism are strengthened by a feeling of allied solidarity and trust and by the fraternal assistance we have enjoyed and continue to enjoy, primarily from the USSR and also from the other fraternal socialist countries. All this becomes a great, historic lesson. As a result of it, the disposition toward the United States which has long existed among a certain part of our society has been deeply undermined, and continues to decrease. At the same time respect, comradeship and a feeling of friendship toward the Soviet Union are growing. This is not just a supposition. It is confirmed by the results of a serious study of public opinion we are conducting. I am glad that I can say this today to our friends, Soviet television viewers.

To sum up what I have said, I should like to add that things are still difficult for us today, but that they are already considerably easier than they were. We want to advance more rapidly, but we cannot always manage to do this. It is not always possible. Most of all, however, we want to advance in such a way that we never have to retreat again, so as to consolidate every forward step taken and to build the future on healthy foundations.

There is a well-known saying: The quieter you go, the further you will get [tishe yedesh, dalshe budesh]. Maybe this is not a realistic one for us. It enables voluntarist deformations [volyuntaristskiye deformatsii], which have often cost us so dear, to be avoided. Every day strengthens our conviction that the way laid down by our party at its ninth extraordinary congress is the correct way, and that we must advance along it resolutely and consistently.

Question: How do you see the direction of the further development of socialist Poland?

Answer: In order to determine the prospects one must assess their basis, their foundation. Today, this amounts to almost 40 years of the building of socialist Poland. In spite of the mistakes which have been perpetrated, and the serious difficulties, this is a country in which, under the leadership of the PZPR, great historic changes have been achieved. No hostile propaganda can wipe this out. Therefore Poland's future task is never to permit unhealthy phemonena and distortions that contradict Leninist principles and which have done so much harm to the life of our party and our people.

Our outlook is one of persistently overcoming obstacles and disproportions and thus of a return to the path of socialist development. It is an outlook of consolidation of socialist relations [otnosheniya] in the economy, in public, political and cultural life. It is one of a full restoration of trust in the party and in its leading role and the strengthening of its Marxist-Leninist nature, safeguarding the leading role and the place of the working class and also the expansion of the class influence of the trade unions. Finally, it is one of strengthening a socialist state, implementing reforms which correspond to the requirements of socialist democracy, and building national accord in accordance with the fundamental historical interests of the Polish People's Republic.

These are our tasks, which determine the need for strenuous labor, good organization, a high level of discipline and the strengthening of socialist public consciousness. That is the primary course being paved by the party and by Poland.

Question: In the postwar world, the foreign policy course of fraternal Poland, as of other states in the socialist community, has invariably aimed at preserving and consolidating the peace and secruity of the peoples and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. At present, through the fault of imperialist forces, the international situation has sharply deteriorated. What do you see as the significance of the peaceful initiatives agreed among member states of the Warsaw Pact and of the new Soviet proposals for limiting nuclear weapons and for averting the threat of war?

Answer: In answering previous questions I have already spoken in part about the threat to peace posed by imperialism. I do think however that it is worth stressing again that the current world situation is complex and dangerous. The U.S. Administration is turning the United States into a state of war. It has obvious intentions and makes clear attempts to destroy the balance of forces on a global scale and to reverse historic changes. Plans, and the first steps that are already underway, to deploy new U.S. missiles in Western Europe are especially adventurist in nature.

We fully share the appraisal of this situation given by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. We support the peaceful initiatives of historic significance that he advanced on behalf of the Soviet Union. They are a vivid confirmation of unchanging Leninist peace-loving policy. We are loyal to the accords achieved at the summit conference in Prague and Moscow.

We are insolidarity with the measures which the Warsaw Treaty regarded and will regard as necessary and expedient to undertake. The people's Wojsko Polskie has always -- even at the most dangerous moments and the most difficult period of threat from counterrevolution -- remained a reliable link in our socialist defensive alliance. At our Polish sector of the socialist front, no breach, no gap, no chink occurred. It will always continue to be so.

For all the difficulty of the situation, we are not losing our confidence that peace can be kept safe. The countries of the socialist community, relying on the peace-loving aspirations of the working people of the whole world, will place a barrier in the path of the forces of war.

Question: The friendship and cooperation of our countries and peoples have been tested by time. The leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party and of your People's Republic, and you personally, Comrade Jaruzelski, have, on repeated occasions, put a high value on our mutual relations, describing them as one of the integral factors in the sure advance of People's Poland. What do you regard as the tasks needed to further deepen the brotherhood and cooperation linking our countries?

Answer: The Polish-Soviet alliance was, is and will remain the cornerstone of the class and national interests of the Polish People's Republic. This has been confirmed once again with full force by the latest difficult years, and by the genuine friendship whose numerous manifestations we unfailingly saw. and see, from the Soviet Union. We strive to develop and enrich cooperation with your great country in all spheres.

We unanimously regard the further quantitative and qualitative expansion of this cooperation as necessary. We call this an in-depth reorientation, particularly in the economic sphere, a reorientation in the direction of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. We have already begun this process and we have an interest in continuing it and to expand and accelerate it in practically all spheres -- party, trade union, youth, scientific and cultural.

In this connection I should like to stress that between the leaderships of our parties and states there exist relations imbued with mutual trust and understanding. I personally put a high value on every contact with Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, for whom I have profound respect and liking.

To end our conversation, permit me to warmly congratulate the great Soviet people and all Soviet communists on their historic achievements and to wish you, dear friends, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and the Government of the Polish People's Republic great new victories in the construction of communism. I also wish you much health and personal happiness.

JABLONSKI'S EULOGY TO POLISH ARMY CITED

PM121106 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Continuing Combat Traditions; on the 40th Anniversary of the Polish Army"]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Oct -- A ceremony to confer the highest military ranks on and to present state awards to Polish Armed Forces personnel has been held here in connection with the festivities marking the upcoming 40th anniversary of the Polish Army. Participating in it were Army General W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense, and other leaders of the republic.

H. Jablonski, chairman of the Polish State Council, who addressed the gathering, noted the great significance of the creation of the Polish Army, whose servicemen traveled the combat path to Berlin. After the country's liberation from fascism they actively participated, under the leadership of the party of Polish communists, in the formation and development of the new, people's Poland.

Poland's Armed Forces, the speaker pointed out, have always fulfilled with honor all the obligations entrusted to them. They also assumed responsibility for the motherland's fate at a time of danger, saved it from the catastrophe which threatened it at the end of 1981, and have done everything to extricate the country from the crisis.

Continuing the glorious combat traditions of the T. Kosciuszko Division, the Polish Armed Forces are reliably standing guard over peace and socialism today too. True to their defensive mission, they are making a worthy contribution to strengthening people's Poland and the entire socialist community.

Meetings with servicemen, lectures, movies shows, and other measures are being held throughout the country to mark the Polish Army anniversary. "Serving the Motherland" -- this is the title of an exhibition which has opened in the V.I. Lenin Museum in Poronin. It tells of the glorious combat path of the Polish servicemen who fought during World War II side by side with Soviet Army fighters. A meeting of veterans of the T. Kosciuszko First Infantry Division has been held in Bialystok.

A delegation of the Soviet War Veterans Committee headed by Army General I.G. Pavlovskiy has arrived in Poland to participate in the festivities.

USTINOV GREETS POLISH LEADER JARUZELSKI

PM121317 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Oct 83 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade W. Jaruzelski, Polish Minister of National Defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces, and on my own behalf, I extend to you and to all Polish servicemen fraternal combat greetings and cordial congratulations on the Polish Army's 40th anniversary.

Created at the initiative and under the leadership of Polish communists, the Polish People's Army has traversed a long and glorious path these last 4 decades. Thanks to the solicitude of the PZPR and the Polish Government, it has developed into a modern Army capable of defending its people's socialist gains and of rebuffing the intrigues of internal and external reaction.

Soviet servicemen are confident that Polish Army personnel will continue to preserve and add to the traditions of friendship and cooperation with the USSR Armed Forces and the other Warsaw Pact states' armies, and will increase their political vigilance and combat readiness in the face of the militarist policy currently being pursued by the U.S. ruling circles and their NATO allies.

On the day of this signal jubilee, I wish all Polish servicemen further success in enshancing Poland's defense capability in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

With communist greetings

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR Minister of Defense.

KULIKOV'S DEPARTURE FOR WARSAW REPORTED

PM121321 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Oct 83 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "To Celebrate Fraternal Army's Jubilee"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Combined Armed Forces, Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and other delegation members left Moscow for Warsaw 11 October to take part in functions to mark the Polish Army's 40th anniversary.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Army General A.I. Gribkov, Joint Armed Forces chief of staff; Colonel General M.G. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and other Soviet Armed Forces generals and officers.

The send-off party included Division General H. Koczara, military, naval, and air attache at the Polish Embassy in the USSR.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES WARSAW PACT CHIEFS

PM121059 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Oct 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Delegation Leaders Received"]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Oct -- In connection with the celebrations to mark the Polish Army's 40th anniversary, Army General W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and Polish minister of national defense, has received Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, leader of the Soviet Army delegation, USSR first deputy defense minister, and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact joint armed forces, and the leaders of the Bulgarian People's Army, the GDR National People's Army, the Romanian Armed Forces, and the Czechoslovak People's Army delegations. The delegation leaders conveyed cordial congratulations to the men of the Polish Army and wished them continued success in their service for the good of socialism and peace.

CPSU'S ZIMYANIN RECEIVES POLISH PARTY LEADERS

PM111549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 6 October M.V. Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary, received and had a talk with a delegation of PZPR party workers headed by J. Majka, head of the PZPR Central Committee Information Department, which is visiting the Soviet Union.

N.N. Chetverikov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Section, took part in the talk, which was held in a friendly atmosphere.

Also taking part in the talk was S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR.

ESPIONAGE BY U.S. EMBASSY IN WARSAW ALLEGED

PM111111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Under the Embassy Roof"]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Oct -- The present U.S. Administration is not abandoning its attempts to interfere in Poland's internal affairs, Polish television has emphasized in a special program exposing an aggressive U.S. plan for subversive actions against Poland, in which the leading role is assigned to the CIA.

The Western special services and primarily the CIA, the program noted, are continuing to mount a strategic offensive against Poland -- an offensive for whose implementation vast amounts of money, modern equipment, and a crack detachment of ideological saboteurs are being used. Of almost 800 subversive centers under CIA control, every other one is now operating against Poland. The Pentagon and the U.S. State Department are acting in close collaboration with the CIA.

Thus, the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, the television program pointed out, has literally become a nest of espionage. Last year Poland's state security organs exposed the espionage activity of several U.S. diplomats, in fact CIA agents. They included U.S. Embassy second secretary P. Berg and U.S. Embassy third secretary (L. Stenberg). (R. Vivden), press attache at the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, and (S. Dabrou) were also exposed as guilty of actions incompatible with their diplomatic status when they tried to persuade several Polish citizens to undertake espionage activity. It has also been irrefutably proved that radio transmitters installed at the U.S. Consulates in Krakow and Poznan were used to conduct subversive propaganda against Poland. It was these radio saboteurs who handed on the antisocialist elements' instructions on how to incite the population to demonstrate against the lawful authorities and to provoke riots.

Far more of these cases could be cited, the television program noted. But this is already enough to expose the transatlantic politicians' hypocritical statements regarding their "noninterference" in Poland's internal affairs and their assurances of "friendship for the Polish people." Socialist Poland does not need these phony "friends."

MARSHAL KULIKOV SPEAKS AT POLISH ARMY GALA

For a speech by Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov on 11 October 1983 to a meeting at the Warsaw Wielki Theater marking the 40th anniversary of the Polish Armed Forces, carried live by Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish, see the Poland section of the 12 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

WEEKLY DEMANDS NEWS OF MISSING CORRESPONDENT

PM121504 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 12 Oct 83 p 3

["From the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Editorial Board" -- LITERATURNAYA GAZETA headline]

[Text] The LITERATURNAYA GAZETA editorial board is extremely alarmed by what has happened to its correspondent Oleg Bitov in Italy. He was sent on a 10-day official trip to cover the Venice International Film Festival and he suddenly disappeared without a trace there. The Italian police, if their statements are to be believed, have been conducting investigations all over Italy since 9 September but have brought absolutely nothing to light. The authorities there are now making highly ambiguous statements: "Maybe the Soviet journalist is still alive." So, is O. Bitov alive or not? And what did befall him? We, his colleagues, having waited in vain for over a month to receive a convincing reply from the competent Italian representatives, again demand that we and Bitov's family be informed of what might have happened.

The Rome newspaper IL MESSAGGERO asserted 15 September: "Oleg Bitov, 51, an intellectual with firm Marxist beliefs, a composed, experienced, and respected journalist, would hardly have had any reasons to hide." So how can one explain the "Soviet journalist's mysterious disappearance," of which the press is writing? For how long will such unusual "secrecy," or rather inactivity by the authorities, continue in civilized Italy? Why and who is hiding behind it?

The investigation into Oleg Bitov's fate is being conducted in Venice by deputy republican prosecutor Carlo (Nordio). In response to our telephone request, Signor (Nordio) declared:

"So far I am unable to make either any guesses at all or even any vague suppositions as to what happened to your correspondent. I have used my official channels to contact my opposite numbers in other West European countries, but they know nothing there, either. For me, the most remarkable fact in this case is that all his personal belongings were left behind in the Venice hotel where Bitov stayed, together with -- and this is especially important -- souvenirs and small items bought by him and obviously meant as gifts for his relatives and friends in Moscow."

"Could he have fallen victim to a terrorist attempt?"

"I don't know. If we establish that he is no longer alive, we will return all his belongings."

And these are all the "reassurances" the Venetian prosecutor gave us. But the last thing we need is a suitcase. We need Oleg Bitov. We need the truth about what happened. This truth is now also being pursued by the Italian writers whom Bitov interviewed at the editorial board's request on the eve of his intended departure from Italy, Poet Guiseppe (Fiumara) told us:

"I arranged to meet Oleg Bitov in Rome on 7 September. We spent several hours together. It was interesting and pleasant to chat with him. He is well versed in literature. I don't want to sadden you, but nonetheless I assume that he is dead...."

Well known writer Luiggi (Malerba) and his wife Anna, who live in Rome, said:

"We invited Bitov to visit us on the evening of 7 September. He made the best of impressions on us. A kind, intelligent, sympathetic person. We talked about literature for a long time."

"He spoke enthusiastically about his work with LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. It is that much harder to tell you now that he, in the opinion of all the writers we know here, has almost certainly been killed."

"By who? Why?"

"So far this is not known. After all, people quite often disappear like this in our country. They fall victim to terrorists or criminals. When the crime is politically motivated, the conspirators usually hire gangsters. This was the way in which, for example, the young Roman girl Emanuella Orlandi, daughter of a Vatican official, was recently abducted and disappeared without trace."

This may be a fatal coincidence: Prior to his departure for Italy Oleg Botiv was interested in the fate of Emanuella Orlandi, who was abducted, it seems, by terrorists. It cannot be ruled out that they may be part of the group involved in the attempt on the pope. LITERATURNAYA GAZETA was investigating that crime and the secret complicity of the U.S. CIA in it -- we conducted our investigation in Rome in August. And Bitov visited the Vatican 7 September. Could it be that someone was following him at the time, considering his tourist trip to the Vatican as a continuation of our investigation?

Let us recall: Back in July the CIA radio station Radio Liberty spewed threats against LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in connection with its reports about the real state of affairs concerning the Vatican attempt. This is far from the first time people in the United States have reacted in this way to LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's disclosures about various subversions by U.S. special services. Their agents even beat up our New York correspondent once, then bundled him into an automobile and delivered him anonymously to our office with threats about "inevitable death." Over the last few months the Western radio voices have almost every week frenziedly abused LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's current criticism of the aggressive tricks of the Washington anti-Sovietists. Some people across the ocean consider Italy almost as if it were their own private domain, where U.S. diplomats and CIA resident agents have long exerted dominance over the local political elite, army, and intelligence services.

The CIA has repeatedly dealt with people it considers unsuitable in Italy by setting hired terrorist criminals against them. Political crimes are a universally recognized Italian calamity. Thirty-eight captives have been tortured to death. The Italian press have repeatedly written how captives have been brutally killed, mutilated, starved, chained, or left to rot in underground chambers. They try to crush the captives' will and use them for unseemly political purposes, forcing them to sign previously fabricated documents. It is also well known that departments like the CIA also make use of means of mental torture -- narcotics. Following such processing, the victim is sometimes presented to the public as a puppet of theirs.

...A week after the above-mentioned conversations with Italian writers and the Venice prosecutor, we again telephoned from Moscow, this time to Signora (Liche Gallo), chief of the aliens section at the Venice police directorate. She replied to our questions:

"Unfortunately, there is nothing new concerning Oleg Bitov. But we are actively conducting the investigation. On 2 October we published Bitov's photograph in all Italian papers, hoping that someone will be found to help the investigation."

"But what could have possibly happened to Bitov, in your view?"

"We have no explanation that is in any way credible."

"But some hypothesis that may have emerged more strongly above all other guesses?"

"No. We consider all hypotheses possible. We are also prepared to listen to your suggestions. We even place some hopes on them. I repeat: Although searches are going on in all directions, so far we have been unable to find anything."

And so, we don't know where Oleg Bitov is now. Maybe in a carefully hidden place in Rome (and maybe not even in Rome). Or at the bottom of a canal in Venice. Politics? Crime? Vengeance?

Vengeance on the newspaper? Let us recall that Oleg Bitov did represent LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, which has recently carried out a number of investigations of a particularly political nature in Western countries, and the last one was in Italy. It cannot be ruled out that someone decided to settle accounts. We will rule this out only when we receive an exhaustive and convincing reply concerning our colleague's fate.

To insist that immediate measures be taken to explain Oleg Bitov's fate is our indisputable right, embodied in the Final Act of the All-European Conference, in the paragraph about working conditions for journalists. This is also the immutable right of the people closest to Oleg Bitov, who are now gripped by sorrow: his mother, wife, daughter, son, and brother. This is also the indisputable right of our newspaper's readers. No one will dare deny us this general right.

In addition to all this, there is also journalistic duty and the professional code of honor, which call upon us to declare loudly the inadmissibility of any further neglect in the search for our comrade in Italy. Why is it that for 33 straight days neither the Italian authorities, nor the police, nor the political and public figures who are so vociferous in other cases have hastened to find the man? Even the Italian press has fallen silent in the past few days. It is appropriate in this connection to remind the bourgeois press abroad of how it campaigns furiously and indiscriminately to defend all its correspondents abroad, even when they are involved in unseemly or simply illegal activities.

Where is their vaunted belief in concern for "human rights?"

PONOMAREV RECEIVES FRG BUNDESTAG DELEGATION

LD121808 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS -- A group of deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, headed by Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Boris Ponomarev, had meetings in the Kremlin on October 11-12 with a delegation of deputies of the FRG Bundestag headed by Egon Bahr, member of the Presidium of the Social Democratic Party, chairman of the Subcommittee of the FRG Bundestag on Questions of Disarmament and Arms Control.

Taking part in the conversations from the Soviet side were: Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Aleksey Shitikov, secretary of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Vadim Zagladin, deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, as well as First Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the USSR's Armed Forces Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev and Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov.

On the West German side -- Bundestag deputies from the CDU/CSU, from the SPD, from the FDP and from the "Greens" Party.

The discussions focussed on questions of European security, in the first place problems connected with the dangerous plans for deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles medium-range weapons in Western Europe, including the FRG territory.

West German parliamentarians expressed their concern over the deterioration of the international situation. They spoke out for an end to the arms race. Some of the statements said that in the FRG they are aware of the USSR's desire for peace and of the peace-loving nature of the Soviet foreign policy. The delegation's leader Egon Bahr noted the importance of Yuriy Andropov's proposals aimed at preserving the balance in nuclear arms in Europe.

At the same time, a number of deputies, in presenting their positions, actually justified deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe.

Boris Ponomarev, in presenting the Soviet point of view, drew the attention of his interlocutors to the importance of the recent statement, now broadly known in the world, by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yuriy Andropov, which contains a profound analysis of the present situation in the world, and openly states who is to blame for the acute sharpening of the international situation and for the growth of the war threat. The responsibility for this lies fully with the U.S. Administration pursuing a militarist course whose essence is to try, paying no regard to the interests of other states and peoples, to secure for the U.S. dominant positions in the world.

As regards the Soviet Union, Boris Ponomarev said, our course continues to be aimed at curbing the arms race, preserving and strengthening peace, and broadening cooperation between states with different social systems, including with the FRG.

But we would want to say in all frankness, he went on, that the prospects of mutual relations between our countries are being increasingly clouded lately by the dangerous plans of deploying new American nuclear-missile arms on the territory of the FRG this year.

The Soviet Union holds an absolute clear-cut and precise position on the question of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe:

-- Firstly, we stand firmly for a real and considerable reduction of the already existing medium-range nuclear arms in the continent. This means that the deployment in Europe of any new medium-range weapons, first of all, of course, of the American "Pershing-2" missiles and cruise missiles must be ruled out;

-- Secondly, the preservation of the approximate balance on the minimum possible level should be ensured during the solution of this question. We cannot forget either about the hundreds of existing American planes capable of reaching our territory or about the British and French medium-range nuclear weapons which, and this is not secret, are targeted on us.

Of much importance is the new initiative set forth by Yuriy Andropov on August 27 and directed at giving impetus to the talks in Geneva which have been brought into an impasse by the United States Administration. The Soviet Union has proposed not simply to reduce but to liquidate, to destroy the missiles subject to reduction, should an agreement be concluded, including the renunciation by the United States of the deployment of new missiles in Europe.

Its implementation would mean that for the first time in post-war history a large number of nuclear missiles, including the most modern ones, would be liquidated. This would be a real step in the cause of stopping the arms race.

In practical terms the line of the American participants in the talks in Geneva is directed now at upsetting the approximate balance of medium-range nuclear arms now existing in Europe, at sharply tilting the balance in favour of NATO. But the Soviet side will never accept this.

This is the firm decision of the Soviet Union. If new American nuclear weapons still appear in the European Continent, the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community will make a proper effective response and take every necessary measure dependably to ensure their security. We would not like developments to take such a course but it will become inevitable if American missiles are installed.

We will rigorously defend the security of the Soviet Union, the Soviet people. The Soviet people remember the lessons of the war against fascism and are drawing all the necessary conclusions from them.

The deployment of missiles in the territory of the Federal Republic, Boris Ponomarev has stated, would mean the emergence of an immediate danger of another war being unleashed from German territory. Moreover, the decision about that would be taken by American politicians, by the American leaders.

The Soviet Union has never hatched or planned any aggressive actions or schemes. We want to live in peace with all the countries. The Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems was and remains the basis of the foreign-policy line of our party, of the Soviet state.

During the past few years the Soviet Union has put forward dozens of proposals, their meaning being to put an end to the unbridled arms race, which is already sickening the peoples who ardently wish a stronger peace. But the ball, as before, is in the court of the West, which has not yet responded with positive steps to our initiatives and proposals.

Boris Ponomarev has stressed the great importance of the Soviet proposals tabled at the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly, namely, urgent discussion of the questions on "condemnation of nuclear war," "freeze on nuclear weapons" and "conclusions of a treaty prohibiting the use of force in outer space and from space against earth.

A positive solution of these problems would signify a considerable step forward along the road to changing the political climate in the world for the better.

In the present complex situation the responsibility of members of parliament, of legislative bodies of states grows still further for the present and future generations of humans to be able to live in peace without fear of being destroyed in a nuclear war. The meetings of members of parliaments of our countries, as demonstrated by the conversations that we have had, are useful. The deputies of the Bundestag got the possibility to learn the genuine position of the Soviet state on the most important questions of struggle against the war danger, for the cause of peace and the security of peoples.

In conclusion Boris Ponomarev expressed hope that the West German participants in the meetings will objectively inform deputies of the Bundestag of their conversations in Moscow.

Boris Ponomarev and Egon Bahr exchanged friendly toasts during a luncheon that was held in honour of the guests on behalf of the foreign affairs commissions of the chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The delegation of deputies of the FRG Bundestag was received by First Deputy of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Georgiy Korniyenko. The conversation that was held was devoted to questions of nuclear arms limitations in Europe.

In the evening the delegation left the Soviet Union. It was seen off at the airport by Vadim Zagladin, Georgiy Arbatov, as well as by the FRG Ambassador to the USSR Andreas Mayer-Landrut.

TASS CITES NOVOYE VREMYA ON ACTIVITIES OF PCF

LD122323 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1305 GMT 12 Oct 83

["France: Difficult Autumn" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Oct (TASS) -- The calm of the summer holidays has been replaced in France by a new exacerbation of the struggle between the ruling left majority and the right-wing opposition, V. Semenov writes in NOVOYE VREMYA (14 October edition).

The magazine goes on: The French Communist Party [PCF] is obliged to operate under difficult conditions. The Socialist Party plays the decisive role in the determination of policy. The relationship of forces in the ruling cabinet is unfavorable for the PCF, which has only four ministerial posts. But it remains a major political force enjoying great prestige.

The Communist Party strives to make use of the opportunities it has in parliament and in the government and also its strong influence among the broad masses of the working people to protect their interests. The communists support those steps of the government that correspond with the agreement between the PCF and the French Socialist Party concluded in 1981. In the opinion of the Communist Party, the present "harsh economy" regime cuts away the social basis of the ruling left-wing coalition and weakens it in the face of the right-wing opposition. The PCF considers that the main attention must now be given to the development of industry, the struggle against unemployment, for peace and for an independent foreign policy.

The author notes that the Communist Party comes out against the increase in taxation of the working people. For, according to statistics, 110,000 rich families in France possess fabulous wealth--Fr 1.5 billion! [figure as received] The PCF insists with increasing resolve that the government fulfill the obligations it undertook. Those within the party are realizing that loyalty to their own positions and to class interests is the most reliable way to raise the influence and prestige of the PCF among the working people, NOVOYE VREMYA stresses.

PACIFISTS ARRESTED OUTSIDE BRITISH EMBASSY

NC121905 Paris AFP in English 1859 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, Oct 12 (AFP) -- At least two Soviet pacifists were arrested today outside the British Embassy where they had gone to collect a letter from British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, an embassy spokesman reported.

The spokesman said he had been told by a representative of a group working for "trust between the United States and the Soviet Union" that several members had been prevented from entering the embassy by plainclothes policemen, and that at least two had been arrested.

On September 5, four members of the group were arrested when they made a first attempt to enter the British Embassy. The embassy protested to the Soviet Foreign Ministry over the incident.

Mrs Thatcher was replying to a letter sent here in June protesting at the treatment of British pacifists.

The group was founded in June last year. One member, Oleg Radzinsky, 25, goes on trial here tomorrow on charges of spreading anti-Soviet propaganda.

IZVESTIYA: BURT BRINGS NOTHING NEW TO BONN MEET

PM111407 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 1

[IZVESTIYA "Press Service" report: "The Transatlantic 'Fixer'"]

[Text] Western news agencies have reported a Bonn meeting of the NATO Special Consultative Group on nuclear arms control. And although the official meeting agenda contained the question of the progress of the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe, the very fact that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Burt was in the chair demonstrates quite unequivocally what direction Washington wanted the discussion and, at the same time, its NATO partners to take.

During the meeting, as evidenced by the press conference afterward, the Washington "fixer" again sought the Western allies' full (!) consent to Washington's policy of effectively blocking the Geneva talks and delaying them as much as possible, while at the same time implementing plans to deploy new U.S. missiles in Western Europe. Boxing clever and masquerading as a lover of peace, the U.S. assistant secretary of state virtually implored those present at the press conference and the partners to "be cautious about using the word 'reject'" (in relation to the new Soviet peace initiatives) and tried to persuade the representatives of the press that Reagan's latest proposals are not the Washington administration's last word. "There is no deadline" (for the Geneva talks), he declared.

But probably no one believed him. Since, in response to journalists' questions, he was forced to admit that the meeting discussed ways and means of further propaganda indoctrination of the population of West European countries, stressing the "urgent need" to deploy the Pershing II and cruise missiles in West European countries. But when Burt then started making groundless attempts to discredit the constructive Soviet proposals and countered them by extolling Reagan's 'new initiatives' and their 'flexibility' and so forth, political observers merely smiled skeptically: This was new soap powder for old bubbles.

So this was another journey by another Reagan administration envoy, who brought nothing with him apart from his old briefcase containing the tactics of persuasion and arm-twisting and attempts to cloud the antiwar movement in a smokescreen of pseudo-peace initiatives. And lurking in the background is a trunkfull of Pershing and cruise missiles.

ZAMYATIN, CHERVOV HAMBURG SPEECHES CITED

PM121414 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Report by own correspondent A. Grigoryants: "Dialogue in Hamburg"]

[Text] Hamburg -- Hamburg, a major West German city, has multifaceted ties with the Soviet Union. Soviet ships are constantly calling at its port.

There is an intensive exchange of delegations of business people, cultural figures, and young people. The ancient Hanseatic city is twinned with Leningrad. It is natural therefore that Hamburg should be the venue for the traditional meeting between USSR and FRG public representatives on problems of European security and the development of Soviet-West German relations.

The Hamburg meeting was opened by W. Behrendt, president of the federation of "FRG-USSR" societies. The gathering was addressed by Mayor of Hamburg K. Von Dohnanyi and USSR Ambassador to the FRG V.S. Semenov. Soviet and West German participants delivered reports on a wide range of questions concerning political, economic, cultural, and tourist ties. Despite all the differences of shade and emphasis, the speakers noted that ties between the USSR and the FRG are being developed on the sound basis of the Moscow Treaty, which initiated the productive development of bilateral relations. Past years have seen the accumulation of valuable experience in all spheres of cooperation. Trade is increasing. In the past 10 years the volume of our economic ties has increased more than eightfold. Regular summit meetings have become a fine tradition.

But, of course, our relations are not developing in a vacuum. As USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy L. M. Zamyatin said, they are now faced with a serious test. The future of our mutual relations depends on the solution of crucial questions -- questions of war and peace in Europe. If the U.S. plans for the deployment of new missiles in Europe are implemented there will be a qualitatively new situation in Europe, one which is extremely unstable and explosive.

The USSR's stance, L.M. Zamyatin stressed, is clear and constructive. The Soviet Union has made its choice: We want a nuclear-free, not supernuclear, Europe. As for Soviet-West German bilateral relations, the USSR advocates the careful preservation of what we have managed to accomplish through joint efforts and the augmentation of everything positive that has been accumulated in mutual relations.

The speech by Colonel General N.F. Chervov, USSR Armed Forces General Staff directorate chief, concerned the correlation of armed forces and armaments in Europe. Using documentary data to demonstrate the existence of an appropriate equality of military forces, he stressed that European security can only be real and lasting if it is erected on the foundation of approximate military equilibrium and a subsequent reduction of the levels of opposing forces.

By word and deed the USSR is confirming its willingness to conform to this principle. At the same time Washington, in an effort to destroy the existing balance, is in the process of making Western Europe fit in with the latest aggressive shift in its nuclear strategy at the cost of colossal danger to the European peoples, N.F. Chervov pointed out.

West German representatives also pointed out the danger to the FRG from the "arms upgrading." In particular, there were demands for a postponement of the deployment of the Pershing and cruise missiles, continuation of the Geneva talks, and consideration of the British and French nuclear capabilities at the talks, and there was mention of the threat to Europe as a result of the changes in U.S. strategy. One could not help noticing, however, that in the speeches by the representatives of the Defense and Foreign Ministries, who had been invited to the meeting, there were echoes of Washington propaganda in favor of "arms upgrading" and a repetition of the groundless thesis about the "threat" to Europe from Soviet SS-20 missiles. Some people blatantly promoted the obstructionist U.S. positions at the Geneva talks and called for unilateral Soviet disarmament.

The candid exchange of views and the exposition of the sides' arguments were undoubtedly important and useful. But, as the Soviet representatives noted, a mutual quest for compromise solutions is needed because time will not wait. The conversion of the FRG into a bridgehead for the new U.S. first-strike missiles will mean a dramatic impairment of its security, an increase in the threat of war, and the disruption of business links.

SPANISH-U.S. MILITARY EXERCISES TO BE HELD

LD121310 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Madrid October 12 TASS -- Spanish-U.S. exercises, the biggest ever, have been scheduled to be held in the south east of Spain, the west Mediterranean and the Bay of Cadiz from October 31 to November 8 this year. According to an EFE agency report, the exercises are to be held with the participation of 26,000 servicemen, 37 ships and more than 100 aircraft. In the course of the exercises will be trained the landing of seaborne and airborne troops, interaction between the airforce and the navy under the command of the Spanish-American headquarters headed by Spanish Lieutenant General of the Airforce Martin Olmedo. [sentence as received]

The exercises will be held in keeping with the Spanish-American treaty of friendship, defence and cooperation, which was signed in July last year by the former centrist government and ratified by the socialist administration in spring this year.

COPYRIGHT COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SPAIN

PM111126 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] Madrid, 6 Oct -- A protocol for 1983-1985 on cooperation between the All-Union Copyright Agency and the Spanish Publishers Federation was signed here on 5 October. The protocol was signed by Agency Board Chairman K.M. Dolgov and Federation President F. Perez Gonzalez.

HISTORY OF SOVIET SUPPORT FOR SYRIA VIEWED

PM121434 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[Yu. Glukhov article: "Tested by Time"]

[Text] At Damascus airport you feel as though you are standing in a street with heavy two-way traffic. Each Aeroflot flight into Syria brings from the USSR dozens of Soviet people who are specialists in various professions -- hydrotechnologists, geologists, doctors, agronomists, artists, and sportsmen. Meanwhile a corresponding stream of representatives of diverse Syrian state and public organizations heads for the Soviet Union -- for talks, to exchange experience, to study at VUZ's and enterprises, and as tourists.

Relations between our countries are multifaceted and diverse. Developing on the firm basis of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation Between the USSR and Syria, they embrace more and more new spheres with each passing day. This treaty, concluded 3 years ago, gave an impetus to the development of ties between our peoples and enshrined everything valuable that had been accumulated during decades of cooperation.

Syrian-Soviet cooperation has played an important role at different stages and different turning points in history. That is how it has been since the very beginning of young Syria's formation. The Soviet Union gave its active support when the question of Syria's genuine independence and of the removal of foreign troops was being resolved in the UN Security Council in 1946.

That is how it was in the difficult years of economic rebirth. An agreement on economic and technical cooperation was concluded between our countries more than a quarter of a century ago, in 1957. When Syria set itself upon the colossal task of harnessing the waters of the Euphrates and building a huge dam and hydroelectric station, the West played a political game over the planning of this construction project. It was the USSR that came to Syria's aid.

Addressing a construction workers trade union congress recently, Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm recalled that the construction of the majestic Euphrates Dam with the USSR's close cooperation was a fine schooling for Syria's construction workers. In the continuing confrontation with the forces of imperialism and Zionism, 'A. ar-R. al-Kasm went on, the Syrian people rely on their own effort and on the assistance and support of their friends throughout the world, with the socialist community states headed by the Soviet Union in the vanguard.

The Euphrates hydroelectric power complex now meets two-thirds of Syria's demand for electricity. The accumulated waters of the Euphrates make it possible to irrigate hundreds of hectares of fertile land and to double the area of irrigated lands.

Continuing the glorious example of the Euphrates complex, the Soviet Union is providing Syria with assistance in its further development. With the USSR's assistance, 35 economic projects have been built and about 30 more are being built, and oil-extracting industry has been set up, and irrigation installations, railroads, and high-voltage power lines are being built. These projects form the basis of the state sector of the economy, to which Syria is paying paramount attention. Thus the capital investment program for the Fifth 5-Year Plan for 1981-1985 envisages expenditure of the order of 102.4 billion Syrian pounds. Of that amount, 80 billion pounds, or twice the volume of capital investments envisaged in the previous plan, are earmarked for the state sector.

The Syrian people's successes in creative labor are all the more considerable and impressive because they have been achieved under conditions of continuing aggressive intrigues by Israel which relies on the comprehensive assistance of its overseas accomplices. Faced with Israeli aggression, Syria is forced to spend over two-thirds of the state budget on defense purposes.

Last year the situation in the Near East and in the immediate vicinity of the Syrian borders deteriorated seriously. Tel Aviv now not only occupies the Golan Heights but has also seized part of Lebanon and has approached Syria to such an extent that the Israeli troops' forward positions are only 25 km from Damascus.

In this atmosphere of blackmail and threats, Syria is staunchly resisting the imperialist and Zionist plans and is strengthening its defense potential. The Syrian people are not alone. In the difficult years of trials, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have been and unfailingly remain on their side. Firm Soviet support quells the Israeli expansionists' militarist fervor and makes a weighty contribution to consolidating Syria's position in the face of the aggressor and his accomplices. Embracing more and more new spheres, the cooperation between our countries is cemented by the ties that are strengthening between the CPSU and ruling the Ba'th Party which, together with the Syrian Communist Party and a number of other organizations, belongs to the country's National Progressive Front.

The experience of history shows that the broad, fruitful ties between the USSR and Syria, based on the firm foundation of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, are developing in the interests of the two countries' peoples and of international cooperation and security, and in the interests of the establishment of true peace in the Near East.

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD TO ANDROPOV ON FRIENDSHIP TREATY

PM111343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Dear Friend,

We are marking the third anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union at a time when Syria is firmly and resolutely opposing the schemes to impose capitulation by means of a separate peace on another Arab country -- Lebanon -- and to subordinate our region by means of military pressure to the hegemony of U.S. imperialism and Israel.

While repulsing these plans we are simultaneously continuing peaceful building and are successfully taking the path of our motherland's socioeconomic development.

On the third anniversary of the treaty it gives me great pleasure to convey on behalf of the Syrian people, the Ba'th Party leadership, and myself the most sincere congratulations and greetings to you, the CPSU Central Committee, and the friendly Soviet people.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, I should like to note with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries have passed through a whole series of stages in their development and have withstood quite a few tests which have strengthened those relations and created the conditions for their steady growth.

The Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation signed in Moscow on 8 October 1980 raised these relations to a higher level that meets our peoples' aspirations, serves their common interests, and strengthens their struggle against aggression, in the name of peace and international security on the basis of justice, respect for the peoples' rights, and international detente.

Year by year in the furnace of events taking place in our region and throughout the world, the Syrian-Soviet Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation proves its effectiveness as the main bulwark against the aggressive policy of imperialism and Zionism. This treaty is an effective factor strengthening the patriotic forces in the Near East that rejected capitulation and imperialist and Zionist diktat.

Those who plan and implement the course of establishing their supremacy over the Arab region refuse to understand that a policy of naval fleets and guns cannot break the peoples' will and that friendship, equal cooperation, and recognition of the people's inalienable rights are the only true basis of international relations.

I should like to express the confidence that the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between Syria and the USSR will continue to play an effective part in further consolidating relations between our countries and in stepping up the joint struggle against aggression in the name of victory of the forces of progress and socialism and the cause of liberation and peace.

Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party and president of Syria

YEPISHEV RECEIVES SYRIAN MILITARY DELEGATION

PM111012 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Oct 83 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Tour Ends"]

[Text] A delegation of officers of the Syrian Armed Forces Political Directorate led by Brigadier General Mahmud Nazir was in the Soviet Union from 27 September through 4 October.

The Syrian visitors were familiarized with the experience of political educational work in the USSR Armed Forces at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and the Kiev Military District Political Directorate.

The delegation visited the V.I. Lenin Military Political Academy and the Kiev Higher Naval Political School. During a visit to a Kiev Military District formation, the delegation members were given the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the personnel's combat and political training and with Soviet servicemen's life and leisure.

The delegation was received by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The Syrian officers laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

The delegation returned home on 4 October.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MEETING ON ANDROPOV STATEMENT

LD111807 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 11 Oct 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A political day devoted to profound and thorough examination of the provisions and conclusions contained in the statement made by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov took place in Moscow today. As participants in the political day stressed, it is particularly important at present that every Soviet person should be made deeply aware of his personal involvement in the cause of strengthening peace and that he should work with total dedication. Taking part in the political day was Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, who addressed the collective of the Likachev vehicle works.

LEADERS ADDRESS NEWSPAPER EDITORS' COURSE

PM102034 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 83 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Training Cadres"]

[Text] Editors of republic, kray, and oblast newspaper have finished their studies at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Institute for Raising the Qualifications of Leading Party and Soviet Cadres. For a month they studied topical theoretical and practical problems of improving developed socialist society; the CPSU's and the Soviet state's international activity; the party's organizational and ideological work in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums, and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Questions of further improving the mass media's activities in providing ideological backup for socioeconomic tasks, exposing imperialism's ideological sabotage, and increasing counterpropaganda's effectiveness were examined.

The students were addressed by: B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Ye.K. Ligachev, B.I. Stukalin, and K.S. Simonov, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; R.I. Kosolapov, editor in chief of the journal KOMMUNIST; B.I. Gostov, V.I. Drugov, N.Ye. Kruchina, L.M. Kuznetsov, and V.N. Sevruk, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; V.V. Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs; S.G. Lapin, chairman of USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; S.A. Losev, director general of TASS; the editor in chief of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA -- M.F. Nenashev, SOVETSKAYA KULTURA -- A.V. Romanov, SELSKAYA ZHIZN -- A.P. Kharlamov, and TRUD -- L.P. Kravchenko; A.Ya. Sukharev, USSR first minister of justice; M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; F.D. Bobkov, deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; N.P. Lebedinskiy and V.P. Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; P.K. Romanov, chief of the USSR Council of Ministers' Main Administration for Safeguarding State Secrets in the Press; L.A. Zemlyannikova, AUCCTU secretary; A.N. Kolyakin, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; A.D. Deminov, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosstroy; V.T. Saykin, director general of the Moscow Mosavtozil association; and scientists.

A.S. Kapto, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and S.Ye. Pavlov, chief of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Section, delivered reports to the students on party committee's work experience.

Meetings were held with journalists and with the editorial bureaus of central papers. The students were acquainted with the experience of Moscow and Moscow Oblast party organizations' work.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION

LD111642 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium took place today. The subject of the work by the soviet of people's deputies of the Udmurt ASSR and Altay Kray to further develop friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and on workers' international education in the light of the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, was discussed.

It was proposed that RSFSR soviets of people's deputies intensify workers' education in the spirit of friendship and cooperation, socialist internationalism, and that they increase local authorities' role and responsibility in ensuring comprehensive economic and social development in their area, taking local and national features into account.

The work of the RSFSR Ministry of Communications on considering verbal and written citizens appeals was discussed at the session. The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium also considered the issue of work of the Republic's Supreme Court on administering justice and other issues.

TURKMEN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD

GF111704 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 18 Sep 83 p 1

[Excerpts] The 13th Plenum of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee was held in Ashkhabad on 17 September. The following questions were discussed during the plenum:

1. The tasks of the republic's party organizations to implement the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee on the results of the meetings of the party veterans at the headquarters of the CPSU Central Committee.

2. The results of the work of Bezmein Gorkom and Khalach Raykom in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22d Congress of the Turkmenistan Communist Party and the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee on the results of work by the Saratov party obkom.

3. The progress in implementing the complex measures for fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22d Congress of the Turkmenistan Communist Party.

M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, presented a report on the first question of the agenda.

M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, also presented a report on the results of work of Bezmein Gorkom and Khalach Raykom. A.I. Rachkov, second secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, presented a report on the third question of the agenda. Corresponding resolutions were taken on questions reviewed.

Organizational questions were also reviewed. The plenum approved nominations for Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee departments. As a result, Yu.K. Mogilevets was approved as chief of the agriculture and food industry department; G. Berdyyev as chief of the light industry and consumer goods department and A.O. Bayramov as chief of the economics department. The plenum relieved A.F. Zubrilin and I. Murtazakulov from the staff of the candidate members of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee due to their shortcomings in work and personal conduct.

At a meeting of the auditing commission of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, A.R. Aleksandrov and R. Nazarov were relieved from the staff of the commission due to shortcomings in work and personal conduct.

Gapurov Speech

GF121331 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 21 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech delivered by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, at the 13th Plenum of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee held in Ashkhabad on 17 September]

[Excerpts] The 13th Plenum of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee was held in Ashkhabad on 17 September. M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, made an address at the plenum on the second question on the agenda: "The Results of Bezmein Gorkom and Khalach Raykom in Fulfilling the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22d Congress of the Turkmenistan Communist Party and the Resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on the Results of the Work of Saratov Obkom."

Comrade M.G. Gapurov said: Two and a half years have passed since the 26th CPSU Congress. The party and the Soviet people are now carrying out unprecedented tasks. They are implementing the most complex socioeconomic programs, including food and energy plans. Struggle is persistently going on for the full and effective use of the colossal capabilities of our economy, science, culture, and our natural resources. In spite of the difficulties known to all and the complications of the international situation caused by the increasing aggression of the U.S. imperialism and its allies, our country with a persistent consistency and maximum energy is defending the principles of peaceful coexistence and disarmament. This is certified by the many major peace initiatives proposed recently by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

The republic's workers, like all the Soviet people, are unanimously adopting and backing the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government and are contributing with their selfless labor to further advancing communist construction. The evidence for that is the active participation of the republic's workers in the all-union socialist emulation for the successful fulfillment of the tasks in the 11th 5-Year Plan period and the extreme enthusiasm in their social and political activity in the struggle for adequately responding to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Turkmen SSR and the Turkmenistan Communist Party.

For 2 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan period the republic's industry produced 7.539 billion rubles' worth of products, which is 34.4 million rubles above than the scheduled plan. The 8-month plan for producing products was fulfilled at 104 percent and the rise in the overall production output made up 4.1 percent although it was planned to make up 3.8 percent. The plan for labor productivity was fulfilled at 103.3 percent.

You can see, comrades, a considerable tendency to improve the economic indices is noticed in the republic and in the country in general. In agriculture, the output of all products increased by 8.7 percent for this period. The production and selling of livestock products to the state has also increased this year.

And today we were all the witnesses to a fascinating event -- the republic was presented with the certificate of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee for the successes achieved in livestock production.

The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1982 and June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums and the program speeches of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, define the way for implementing the styles and methods of the party committees work and for augmenting their activity in general as organs of political leadership that are charged with one of the most important tasks.

In Bezmein, for example, the questions on which the steady work of construction industry enterprises and the fulfillment of plans for the production of the most important construction materials for the republic depend are being solved in a good manner. A lot of attention is being paid here to the technical rearmament, introduction of new technology, and progressive forms of organization and stimulation of labor and economy of resources. These questions occupy the central place in the long-term and current plans of the party gorkom. For the fulfillment of these plans the party gorkom is skillfully using the capabilities, authority, and experience of communists and leaders of the enterprises and organizations.

The party committees should correct those leaders who are badly leading the sections which are related to the direct satisfaction of the urgent needs of our population. Now, in the life of party and all party organizations and every communist there is an exceptionally important event -- election meetings and elections are taking place. The successful conducting of this important political campaign as was noted in the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee requires further strengthening of party ranks, improvement of the internal party democracy, implementation of the organized and ideological work of the party organizations and forms, and methods of controlling socioeconomic processes. And, of course, the work with cadres should be at the center of attention. Through the firm party control all the serious remarks of communists should be taken into account and should be implemented. In the course of preparing for the meetings and elections the party committees have done great work in studying the electoral party aktiv. The task now is to improve the quality of the staff of this aktiv and to provide it with the best communists.

Comrades, the Central Committee expresses assurance that the obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms will accurately organize and conduct these meetings and elections and will work out a concrete program of activity in the forthcoming period and that by implementing this program they will successfully fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the successive plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the 22d Congress of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS HARVESTING PROGRESS

PM120915 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Oct 83 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Shock Fall Days"]

[Text] Rural workers are approaching their traditional holiday -- All-Union Agricultural Workers' Day. Competition has been mounting on a broad scale everywhere to complete the harvesting successfully, fulfill the state plans and targets for procurement of grain and other products, and create a reliable foundation for the future grainfield.

The harvesting work in the grainfields is coming to an end. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut on 109.7 million hectares in the country by 3 October. They had been threshed on 107.5 million hectares, or 98 percent of the cut area. The harvest gathered from the fields is continuing to arrive at elevators, reception centers, and processing enterprises. Last week farms in Kuybyshev Oblast fulfilled the grain procurement plan for all crops. Farmers in Tambov, Perm, Ulyanovsk, and Kirov Oblasts, who have dispatched a lot of grain in excess of the plan, have kept their word. This is a fitting labor gift for the upcoming holidays!

Workers in the eastern regions are still making great efforts to complete the harvesting as rapidly as possible. Overcoming the difficulties connected with the unsettled weather, they are using every hour productively and striving to prevent grain losses, and to increase their contribution to the county's grain resources. The percentage of harvested crops in Altay Kray has noticeably increased. More than 3 million hectares have now been threshed there. The second million metric tons of grain is being dispatched to the state granaries. Some 9 out of every 10 hectares have been harvested in Tyumen, Kurgan, and Tomsk Oblast fields.

In the RSFSR grain and pulse crops have been cut on more than 65 million hectares in all, which is 95 percent of the sown area. They have been threshed on 63 million hectares. Farms in Novosibirsk, Kemerovo, and Chita Oblasts and the Buryat ASSR, where a large quantity of grain crops is still standing, must speed up the harvesting and grain procurement.

Kazakhstan kolkhozes and sovkhozes are clearing the grainfield. Kustanay Oblast farmers have done much good work -- despite difficulties, they have gathered a considerable amount of high-quality wheat. Threshing floor and elevator workers and truck drivers are now in the forefront of the work in the republic. They are doing all they can to transport the grain as rapidly as possible, preserve it, and replenish the state granaries.

Rice has a prominent place among the hulled crops. The harvest has been threshed on 439,000 hectares. This is rather more than had been threshed by the beginning of October last year. The rice harvesting is drawing to a close in the Kuban, the southern Ukraine, and Astrakhan Oblast. Work continues in the rice paddies in Uzbekistan and Dagestan. In Maritime Kray the harvest has been gathered on the first thousand hectares.

Fall is hurrying workers in row crop plantations. Grain corn has been gathered on 2.5 million hectares. And though the pace of this work is rather higher than last year, the cobs must be gathered more rapidly, especially in the North Caucasus. The machine operators in Vyshgorodskiy and Polesskiy Rayons, Kiev Oblast, who needed just 4 days to gather the corn from the entire sown area, are setting a good example here. They have now gone to the aid of their neighbors.

Progressive labor organization and the dry September weather have made it possible for many farms to harvest sunflowers at the best times. The oilseeds have been threshed on 3.4 million hectares, or 81 percent of the sown area. This work has been completed in the Kuban and on most kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Ukraine, and Voronezh and Belgorod Oblasts. Thanks to the introduction of hybrids, a number of farms in Moldavia gathered 25-29 quintals of oilseeds per hectare. One-third of the harvest has still to be gathered in the Volga Region.

Soybeans occupy more than 18,000 hectares in Crimean Oblast. A lot of experience in cultivating this crop by industrial methods has been accumulated in Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon. Some 22 quintals per hectare of the oilseeds are being gathered here on average now. Farms in the Kuban and Volgograd and Rostov Oblasts are obtaining a good harvest. Soybeans are ripening in the Amur region, where the main areas of this valuable protein crop are concentrated.

More than 1.1 million hectares of sugar beet, or one-third of the crop, remain to be harvested. It has already been noted that in some places the attention paid to the ulitization of transport has slackened, which is resulting in an accumulation of unearthed root crops in the fields. It is important to accelerate the carting away of the raw sugar and to prevent a reduction in its quality. At the same time we would like to emphasize that it is necessary to gather the haulms completely for feed purposes. After all, each hectare is capable of producing 25-30 metric tons of green matter. In Ternopol Oblast, the haulms are ensiled not in trenches but in deep clamps. These are lined with a 1-meter-thick layer of straw. The stacking workers lay the haulms up to 6-8 meters deep on top of this. When the clamp settles, it is tightly covered with a polythene sheet, weighed down with earth at the edges, and tied up with twine. As the experience of the Rossiya Kolkhoz showed, such feed retains its nutrient qualities better. This year Ternopol Oblast farmers are ensiling around 2 millions tons of haulms by the new method.

Altogether by the beginning of October the procurement plan for silage was fulfilled by 85 percent, the plan for straw by 90 percent, the plan for feed root crops by 27 percent, and the plan for grass meal by 63 percent in the country.

Cotton harvesting is at its height. The main emphasis is on increasing the productivity of the machine pool. It is this which enabled Uzbekistan farms to deliver their first 2 million metric tons of raw materials to the state by yesterday.

The gathering of products on truck-farming plantations continues. Potatoes have been dug on more than 2.8 million hectares, or 92 percent of the planted area. Vegetables have been gathered on 867,000 hectares, or 67 percent of the sown area. The Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, as stressed at the last session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, has been instructed to implement practical measures to improve the population's supply of potatoes, vegetables, and fruits, increase the quality of these products, and reduce their losses. The efforts of all the sector's workers must be directed toward resolving this tasks.

In completing this year's harvest, farmers are concerning themselves with the future grainfield. Winter crops have been sown on 34.2 million hectares. This is 85 percent of the plan. The fall plowing has been performed on 66.6 million hectares, or 59 percent of the planned area. Shock work by each rural worker is the guarantee of the successful completion of all the tasks in the fall fieldwork package.

'AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX' COMMISSION MEETS

PM111048 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Sep 83 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Accelerating the Introduction of the New and the Advanced -- Session of the USSR Council of Ministries Presidium Commission on Questions of the Agro-industrial Complex"]

[Text] The latest session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on Questions of the Agro-industrial Complex, held 12 September, examined the Dnepropetrovsk organizations' measures for introducing industrial techniques of cultivating corn on the whole of the sown area and on this basis increasing production of corn grain to a steady 1 million metric tons by 1986. This is almost double the production of recent years.

Having approved these measures, the commission fixed targets for the relevant ministries and departments to supply Dnepropetrovsk Oblast farms with equipment, mineral fertilizers and plant protection agents. Special attention was devoted to the efficient utilization of irrigated land for corn grain production and to obtaining high, programmed harvests on it.

The commission session discussed the work carried out by Vyanznikovskiy Rayon, Agro-industrial Association, Vladimir Oblast, to boost agricultural production via the introduction of new purchase prices and supplements for unprofitable and loss-making kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

It was noted that the association council had implemented concrete measures to increase yields and livestock and poultry productivity; to strengthen kolkhozes, and sovkhozes' material and technical equipment base; to promote the social development of the countryside; and also to provide all sectors of production with a full complement of qualified specialists. It had established effective monitoring of the timely payment of purchase price supplements to kolkhozes and sovkhozes and of the correctness of procurement organizations' accounts with the farms. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes had been paid on time the full amount of supplements for the produce sold by them. All this made it possible to improve economic indicators. In the first half of the year the farms netted an additional R3.4 million from the sale of produce.

At the same time it was noted that in a number of republics, krays, and oblasts there is inadequate monitoring of the correct reckoning and timely payment of supplements fixed for unprofitable and loss-making kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This applies first and foremost to agro-industrial organization councils in the Uzbek SSR, the Kirghiz SSR, the Turkmen SSR, and in a number of RSFSR autonomous republics, krays and oblasts.

Union republic council of ministers presidium commissions, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Finance Ministry, the USSR Gosbank, and other organizations are instructed to ensure the elimination of the existing shortcomings in this work, devoting special attention to the rational and highly efficient utilization of the means allotted to them. These must above all be used to carry out measures linked with increasing the production of agricultural produce.

The commission approved work done by the Cherkassy Oblast and Caucasus-Mineralnyye Vody interrayon amateur rabbit and fur-breeders' societies. In a short space of time these societies have considerably increased the production and sale to the state of rabbit and coypu meat and pelts. This was promoted by the systematic organization of exhibitions and seminars and by vigorous propaganda among the population about rabbit-breeding.

The Tsentrosoyuz and the relevant ministries and departments have been instructed to disseminate widely the positive experience gained in developing rabbit- and coypu-breeding on individual plots.

The commission heard a report from N.F. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, on the utilization of land reclamation equipment and motor transportation in water resources organizations. The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources was told to take effective measures to improve the utilization of all machines and equipment.

Moscow Oblast organizations' proposals to expand the amount of work on introducing new technologies for cultivating agricultural crops with minimum expenditure of manual labor on the oblast's farms in 1984 were approved.

The commission pointed out to the agro-industrial complex ministries and departments the need to increase monitoring of the achievement of targets provided for by the USSR Food Program and by party and government resolutions on the questions of the agro-industrial complex' development. Moreover they must proceed on the basis not of the number of decisions made on particular problems but of the concrete work done at the local level on increasing the production of food goods.

SOVIET ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION PREPARES TO DEPART

LD121012 Moscow International Service in Russian 0030 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Summary] The 29th Soviet expedition is getting ready to leave for the Antarctic. Its participants will set off on ships and on Aeroflot aircraft. About 1,100 scientists, seamen, airmen and specialists from a number of institutes, departments and organizations in our country will be engaged in major operations. The departure of Il-18 and Tu-154 airliners is scheduled for October; they will be carrying the advance scientific teams. The first aircraft will fly directly from the Soviet Union to the Antarctic. The second will carry passengers as far as Maputo, capital of Mozambique. From there they will be taken to their destination by Il-18, which will fly from east Africa to the white continent. Then in November a whole flotilla will leave Leningrad and Vladivostok and head for the southern ocean. It will include the scientific expeditionary ship "Mikhail Somov" -- the flagship; and the "Professor Vize"; dry-cargo vessels of the ice class "Kapitan Gotskiy" and "Pioner Estonii"; and the passenger vessel "Baykal." With the exception of the last-named they have all been to the Antarctic before.

The new expedition is led by Candidate of Geographical Sciences Tyabin. More than 630 people -- those who will be spending the winter there are members of seasonal detachments -- will, with the help of the seamen, cover a number of vast areas with their work. The ships' crews will deliver thousands of metric tons of various goods: containers loaded with instruments, caterpillar tractors, aircraft and helicopters. Under the national and international programs year-round and single-season research will be carried out in the fields of aero-meteorology, geophysics, glaciology, hydrology, environmental protection and other important branches of earth science. During the approaching south polar summer, geological and geophysical and cartographical research will be continued over a vast territory of shelf glaciers and mountain ridges in a number of places in the western Antarctic. In the southeastern part of the Weddel Sea, the scientists will repeat seismic measurements of the structure of the sea floor.

The staff of the "Professor Vize" science ship will resume, under the polar experiment Yug, lengthy oceanographical and other observations in the area of the (Maud) underwater elevation. Those taking part in the trip will begin studies of the structure and dynamics of the masses of water in the hydrophysical test area that runs from the 66th parallel to the zero meridian [as heard]; they will study large-scale interaction between this water and the atmosphere, in particular heat exchange, hydrogeological characteristics and particular features surrounding the formation of various ice conditions.

Scientific expeditions from the Soyuz base near Lake Beaver will for a second time follow routes in the mountains and along the glaciers of MacRobertson Land.

Nearly 340 Soviet scientists and specialists, together with colleagues from the GDR, will begin their long watch on seven permament scientific bases situated along the coast and deep inside the Antarctic Continent, including near the southern geomagnetic pole.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON SOLDIERS' 'SACRED DUTY'

PM111120 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 83 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Sacred Duty"]

[Text] Today is USSR Constitution Day -- a bright, joyous festival of socialist democracy and of the great triumph of the Leninist principles of people's power. Unbreakably rallied around the Communist Party, our people are celebrating it during the third, pivotal year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The thoughts, aspirations, and selfless labor of millions of Soviet people are aimed at implementing the 26th party congress and CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenum decisions and improving the developed socialist society.

The USSR's 1977 Constitution, which reflected in concentrated form the Soviet people's impressive achievements and enshrined the historic fact of the building of a developed socialist society in the USSR, has now been living and operating for 6 years. Being a genuine manifesto of freedom and happiness, peace and labor, and international fraternity of peoples, it marks the further development and deepening of socialist democracy in our country, tells the world the truth about socialism, and serves as an inspiring example for the peoples struggling against imperialism and for freedom, democracy, and social progress.

Servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces -- loyal sons of their people -- are celebrating the festival of socialist democracy with lofty patriotic feelings and pride in their country. The motherland has entrusted them with vigilantly and reliably guarding what has been achieved and created by the people's labor. This is both a high honor and a great responsibility -- for tomorrow's peaceful dawn, for the motherland's clear skies, for the Soviet people's firm faith in the possibility of working tranquilly. These lines were inscribed in our fundamental law by the heart of the people and, thus, the hearts of servicemen: "Military service in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces is the honorable duty of Soviet citizens" and "It is the USSR Armed Forces' duty to the people to reliably defend the socialist homeland and to be in a state of constant combat readiness guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor."

This demand of the USSR Constitution resounds with special weight in our uneasy time, when ultrareactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism are importunately brandishing nuclear weapons and demonstrating with unconcealed cynicism their readiness to use them at any moment in the hope of resolving by military means the historical dispute between socialism and capitalism.

To recarve the world in their own American fashion, destroy socialism as a socio-political system, and ensure U.S. supremancy in the world -- this is the aim that the U.S. ruling imperialist circles have set themselves. But no one is permitted to reverse the course of history. "The USSR and the other socialist countries," the statement of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, reads, "will live and develop according to their own laws -- the laws of the most progressive social system.... It is time that everyone whom this concerns realized that we will be able to ensure our country's security and the security of our friends and allies under any conditions."

In an international situation exacerbated through the fault of U.S. imperialism there is no more important cause or more responsible task for Soviet servicemen than that of strengthening combat readiness in every possible way and maintaining it at a level guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to an aggressor.

The servicemen's sacred duty to the people calls upon them to temper themselves ideologically, display political and military vigilance, evaluate from class positions the events occurring in the world, be aware of the real danger of war stemming from imperialism, know how to recognize the enemy's perfidious intrigues and successfully counter his subversive activity, expose and suppress imperialism's ideological diversions, and strictly keep military and state secrets.

Military duty obliges them to study military matters properly, as the great Lenin bequeathed, and to study what is necessary in combat. And this means not permitting indulgences and oversimplification on exercises and training sessions, having perfect knowledge of weapons and hardware, using them efficiently, getting out of armaments everything that design thought has put into them, and, even more, being able to hit targets with the first missile or the first shell, at extremely long range, and under very complex weather conditions.

The efficient organization of the troops' service and strong military discipline in units and on ships are one of the decisive conditions for successfully fulfilling the sacred duty to the people. Organized in accordance with the demands of regulations and orders, the military way of life and the entire training and education process ensure that the highest results are achieved in enhancing combat readiness. It is a matter of honor for commanders and political workers, engineers and technicians, communists and Komsomol members, and all servicemen to strive persistently for the exact fulfillment of training plans and programs, the model performance of combat duty, guard duty, and routine garrison duty, and theimprovement of management and communication. The highest combat readiness of all branches of the armed forces, categories of troops, and naval forces is the guarantee of our motherland's security and of the reliable defense of all the socialist community countries.

The motherland has entrusted servicemen with guarding its happiness, its labor, and its peaceful life against the encroachments of imperialism's aggressive forces. And they, conscious of their constitutional duty to the people, are doing everything to enhance vigilance, improve combat skill, and strengthen discipline and combat readiness. These days, at the concluding stage of the training year, their efforts are aimed at efficiently resolving combat training tasks and fulfilling in full the pledges in socialist competition under the motto "Enhance vigilance and reliably ensure the motherland's security!"

The Soviet people warn all kinds of lovers of military adventures: We have something to defend, we have the people and the means to defend it, and the country's defense capability is at a level such that we would not advise anyone to organize a test of strength.

Closely rallied around the Communist Party and infinitely devoted to their people, Soviet servicemen are reliably guarding our motherland's sacred borders and socialism's great gains enshrined in the country's fundamental law -- the USSR Constitution.

OBITUARY OF LT GEN V.K. DYATLENKO PUBLISHED

PM100911 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 83 Second Edition p 4

[Excerpts] Lieutenant General Vasiliy Karpovich Dyatlenko, participant in the Great Patriotic War, has died suddenly in his 64th year. V.K. Dyatlenko devoted his entire conscious life to selfessly serving the socialist motherland and the cause of the Communist Party, of which he became a member in 1943.

V.K. Dyatlenko was born in the village of Biyevtsy in Kiev Oblast's Boguslavskiy Rayon in 1919.

In the postwar years V.K. Dyatlenko graduated from the M.V. Frunze Military Academy and the K.Ye. Voroshilov Military Academy of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff. He worked in command and staff posts and was deputy commander and member of the Military Council of Moscow Military District, deputy chief of USSR Civil Defense, and representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces in the Romanian Army. Recently he was a consultant at the M.V. Frunze Military Academy.

V.I. Petrov, M.D. Popkov, A.M. Mayorov, D.A. Grinkevich, V.L. Govorov, P.G. Lushev, I.P. Repin, G.I. Obaturov, A.M. Overchuk, A.I. Semirenko, V.G. Reznichenko, P.I. Leontyev, V.V. Dolgov, P.V. Chaplygin, I.P. Babarykin, P.A. Malyakshin.

NATO PLANES REPORTEDLY RECONNOITER SOVIET SHIPS

PM071136 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 83 Second Edition p 2

[Captain-Lieutenant Ye. Shchitko article under the rubric "About the Motherland, the Party, and Oneself": "On the Ocean"]

[Text] On board the ship "N" -- The smooth water heaves barely perceptibly in the crimson rays of the evening sun. The ocean seems to be breathing, rhythmically rocking our ship on its breast. It is quite. Suddenly a familiar call sign carries far and wide from the relay loudspeaker -- the radio operators have tuned into the wavelength of Moscow radio. Conversation at once ceases, and faces become concentrated.

Moscow speaking. The sailors listen attentively to the announcer's every word. But a minute later everything is drowned in the increasing roar of aircraft engines. A reconnaissance aircraft with U.S. Navy markings flies over us at low altitude. Aircraft and ships of member countries of the aggressive NATO bloc are near to Soviet ships almost every day. They sniff out and study whatever. It is clear that under these conditions our sailors need iron self-control and special vigilance.

On USSR Constitution Day we proudly report: All tasks have been resolved with good quality, and the crew is ready to fulfill any order of the command. The majority of sailors are successfully fulfilling their socialist pledges. The best specialists include Lieutenant Commander N. Troshin, Petty Officer 2d Class A. Omelchenko, Seaman V. Novitskiy, and others.

The voyage is not yet over. We will not return soon to our home base, which we are so longing to greet. But those who remain ashore and who rely on us can rest assured that we are sacredly fulfilling our constitutional duty of ensuring the motherland's reliable security.